



Reading CB

I



Health and Social Services in Reading 1966



part I

HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF READING

ANNUAL REPORT of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year 1966

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Acknowledgements: to the Evening Post for the photograph opposite page X;  
to Mr. Peter Grugeon for the photograph on the front cover, taken in Forbury Gardens.

# Health Committee

DECEMBER 31st, 1966

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman W. J. Allum)

Aldermen:

Alice Jeannette Burrows

Edith Morris

Councillors:

Arthur Henry Baker

Michael James Hill

Ivy Silvia Blagrove

John Ernest Parsons

William Ewart Bowyer

Peter Harold Watkins

Douglas Ivor Buckley  
(Vice-Chairman)

Henry George Wheeler  
(Chairman)

James Cyril Harry Butcher

Herbert Williams

David Herbert John Gallagher

Co-opted Members of the Committee:

John Edmund Keir Moore, BM, B.CH.

Cyril Francis Wright, MRCS,  
LRCP.



# Staff at December 31st, 1966

Medical Officer of Health:

Alexander Gatherer, MD, DPH, DIII.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Gilbert Vineent Griffin, MB, BS, DPH.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health & Senior School Medical Officer:

John Owen Lloyd-Jones, MRCS, LRCP, D(OBST)RCOG, DPH (Resigned 31.5.66)

Michael Francis Howard Bush, MB, BS, MRCS, LRCP, DCH, DPH.  
(from 1.6.66)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health & School Medical Officers:

Michael Francis Howard Bush, MB, BS, MRCS, LRCP, DCH, DPH.  
(until 31.5.66). Brian David Cooper, MB, BS, DPH. Ethel A Fisher,  
M.SC, MB, B.CH, BAO, D(OBST)RCOG. Violet Fraser, MB, BS,  
MRCS, LRCP. Douglas Arthur Searisbriek, MB, BS. (Resigned 31.3.66).  
Andrew David Wedderspoon, MB, BS. Michael Geoffrey Hewden Rogers.  
MA, BA, MB, B.CH, DCH. (Commenced 8.8.66).

Medical Officers (Part-time) Maternity & Child Welfare:

A. J. H. Hardy, MRCS, LRCP, M(OBST)RCOG. P. W. F. McIlvenna,  
LRCP, LRCS, LRFPS.

Public Analyst:

F. A. Lyne, B.SC, FRIC.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. Green, FRSH, FAPHL.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. Syrad, ARSH, MAPHL.

Principal Assistant Public Health Inspector (Housing):

A. D. E. Harding, MAPHL.

Public Health Inspectors:

Senior Inspectors:

R. W. Bashford  
M. Carter  
D. V. C. Cooper  
J. Cowburn  
A. J. Cullen  
J. Handby  
M. Jaebob  
L. H. Larrad

District Public Health Inspectors:

E. S. Alexander  
(Resigned 24.7.66)  
G. A. Evans  
(Resigned 24.7.66)  
R. C. Gosling  
J. J. McLaren  
H. Mortimore



## Staff (continued)

### Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:

V. A. Landor

D. A. Horn

Miss M. Woods

### Administrator:

B. F. Hampson, ACCS. (Commenced 22. 8. 66)

### Domestic Help Service:

#### Supervisor:

Mrs. H. A. Finch

#### Assistant Supervisors:

Miss M. Churchill

Mrs. L. R. Russell  
(Part-time)

Miss P. A. E. Edwards  
(Commenced 19. 9. 66)

### Training Centres:

#### Supervisors:

A. H. Allen

Miss V. J. Cook  
(Resigned 6. 5. 66)

Mrs. R. English

Mrs. T. M. Bonewell

### Superintendent Home Nursing Service:

Miss A. M. Edwards, SRN, SCM, HV, QN.

### Day Nursery:

#### Holybrook House:

Mrs. M. Morris (Matron)  
(Retired 30. 11. 66)

Miss S. G. Clarke (Matron)  
(Commenced 1. 12. 66)

### Blind Welfare Officer:

Miss M. L. Lowe

### Home Teacher for the Blind:

Mrs. M. E. Hodge

D. A. C. Parker  
(Commenced 20. 6. 66)

### Welfare Officer "Other Classes" of Handicapped Persons:

Mrs. J. D. Snow

Mrs. F. M. E. Ford

### Occupational Therapist:

Miss J. Stuart Hawkins

### Administrative Assistant:

D. H. Comerford

Staff (continued)

Old People's Homes:

"Woodlands"

G. Hogg (Superintendent)  
(Retired 31. 12. 65)

Mrs. H. M. Hogg (Matron)  
(Retired 31. 12. 65)

J. E. Haynes (Superintendent)  
(Commenced 1. 2. 66)

Mrs. D. Haynes (Matron)  
(Commenced 1. 2. 66)

"Wychcotes" and "Warren House"

Mrs. E. J. Ablett (Superintendent)

"Parkhurst"

Mrs. F. B. McAdam (Superintendent)

"Southern Hill"

Miss A. Y. Keegan (Superintendent)

"Arthur Clark"

Mrs. R. H. Davies (Superintendent)

"Alice Jenkins"

Mrs. G. R. Meredith (Superintendent)

"Edward Hughes"

Miss H. E. Nolan (Superintendent)

"Dysons Wood"

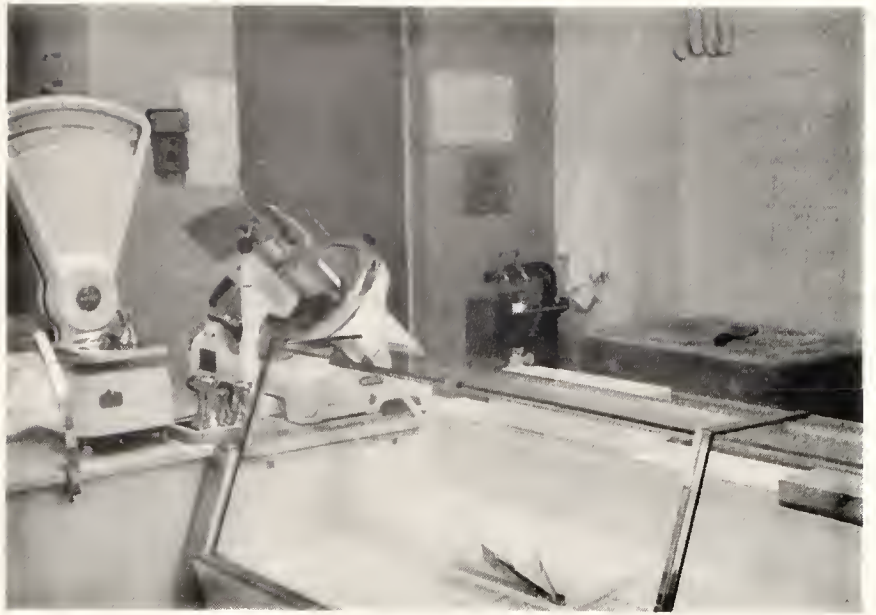
Mrs. V. M. Gibbons (Superintendent)



Home, Safe Home Exhibition — The Civic Opening







Above:  
Serving area of a  
new Butcher's shop  
in the town.



Centre:  
The play group at  
Norcot Clinic.



Below:  
Health visiting —  
by boat!



Bristol and West House,  
173/4 Friar Street,  
Reading.

November, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

"'Health' is a crown worn by the fit, but  
only seen by the sick."

- Arab saying.

Communities, like individuals, too seldom appreciate health until it is lost. How else can we explain the continued devaluation of preventive medicine, the neglect of basic rules for healthy living, and the failure to control even the most obvious hazards in the environment? Despite this, the community's representatives, in the shape of the local authority, remain the major force in trying to promote in their area that state of physical, mental and social well-being considered to be "health". Towards this goal, all local resources must be used to the full. The health services are only one part of the assets on which the community can draw, and however great their contribution, the final benefits will depend in part on how well they bind together with the other social services. The divisions between what is medical and what is social are now vague, as are also the demarcations between established local government departments.

The great potentialities arising from the recent explosion of knowledge, will only be achieved if the realignment of all social services allows the efficient delivery of total and co-ordinated care to those in need and the proper attention to the primary prevention of distress and suffering.

The report I have the honour to present to you represents the considerable efforts of one of the local authority's departments towards the maintenance and improvement of the health and welfare of the community. In order to avoid some repetition and to put forward a more coherent picture you will notice that this volume is entitled "Health and Social Services in Reading: Part one". Part two contains the report of the School Health Service and contains the remaining information on the child health and preventive services. Together, the two parts of the report show the early results of your considerable investment in local health services - the final credits may never be fully realised but will gradually show in the increased expectation of good health for most, and of care in a caring community for the minority in need.

To assess the healthiness of the town would be interesting but unfortunately it is impossible due to the lack of suitable measurements and the absence of acceptable definitions. However, although the basic vital statistics have so improved over the past few decades that less dramatic

changes now occur, they remain nevertheless a useful index. There are two important points to be made from the death statistics of 1966: the high death toll from chronic degenerative diseases, and the improvement at last in infant and perinatal mortality rates.

While death is increasingly reserved for old people in this town, there are too many which might be considered premature - men especially, in their middle ages who died from causes such as coronary heart disease, and cancer of the lung.

There is as yet no sure way of preventing these, but something can still be done. As some of the degenerative diseases seem to be connected to socially-produced habits and ways of life, the present possibilities of prevention involve the application of health education techniques, and there is an urgent need now for progress. Health Education remains a most potent although neglected weapon for the prevention of our modern epidemics.

Over the past few years, the perinatal mortality rate, considered to be a good indicator of the overall standard of maternity services, has been far too high. Indeed, while the Oxford Regional Hospital Board area has produced amongst the best overall figures in the country, Reading has consistently been the worst in the region and until last year produced a rate well above those for the surrounding area, and even above the national average. There was a welcome improvement in 1966, but nevertheless urgent discussions are taking place with the consultant obstetricians and the general practitioners of the town and it is sincerely hoped that with a full review of the organisation of our present obstetric services the improvement in the figures will continue.

A start was made during the year towards the trial of a liaison scheme between local authority health visitors and district nurses and four group medical practices in the town. The benefits of the closer working relationship between the nurses and family doctors has been impressive, but further development is now needed and a much closer attachment of staff will probably be required. In other ways too, the local health authority services are coming closer together with the general practitioners. The attendance of your Medical Officer at the Local Medical Committee and the Executive Council helps to ensure better communications concerning forward planning. Occasional and informal meetings with the two doctors representing the L. M. C. on the Health Committee and the L. M. C. Secretary have commenced as another useful way of gaining advice on certain aspects of the further development of services. The future of community health will depend greatly on a closer co-operation between the general practitioner service and the local health authority.

In the field of mental health, a report advocating the establishment of a joint social worker scheme between the authority and Fair Mile Hospital received sympathetic consideration by the two committees



involved. In this way, the social work needs of mental patients will be dealt with in a more co-ordinated service, whether they arise in the community or hospital. A closer team work between the psychiatrists and their staff in hospital and the mental welfare officers should result.

A new development in the care of the elderly provides yet another example of the good results of interdepartmental co-operation. A sheltered housing scheme, with a warden appointed by this committee, allows a selected group of old people to remain practically independent in the community for a longer period than would otherwise be possible. The warden has a link with the Home Help Service and is therefore actively concerned in the day to day support of some of the residents.

In the Wakefield Lodge Junior Training School for mentally handicapped children, the rapid changeover in staff has resulted in a large proportion of new and unqualified staff making the teaching of these children all the more difficult. There is a great need for a new enthusiasm for all types of work with handicapped children, for at present our society still seems to do less than justice to them and their permanent problems.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has a good report to make of work achieved, despite continuing very severe staff shortages. A review of the slum clearance programme was completed and increasing use was made of the compulsory house improvements provisions. One valuable development was the production of an advisory leaflet on "noise" which is proving of value; aimed at industrialists and others concerned, it outlines various factors of noise prevention and reduction.

There are many other interesting details scattered throughout this report which is a proud testimony of the hard work and dedication of all members of the staff. Preliminary drafting was completed by Dr. G. V. Griffin before his departure to the senior post at Southend; he had five most successful years in Reading and he carries with him the best wishes of the staff for his future success and happiness.

In conclusion I am pleased to thank the Chairman, and all members of the Health Committee, for the profound interest you take in our work and for the very necessary support you readily give.

A. GATHERER

Medical Officer of Health.



# Health and Other Statistics

	1966	1965
Area ... ..	9,106 acres	9,106 acres
Population (estimated June 1966) ...	125,230	124,470
Marriages ... ..	1,115	1,131
Rateable Value ... ..	£7,112,849	£6,866,424
Product of Penny Rate ... ..	£28,561	£27,896
Cost of Services administered by Health Committee and Welfare Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee ... ..		
	£551,826	£506,106

## BIRTHS

	1966	1965	Male	Female	Rate
Live and Stillborn	2,563	2,520			16.39 per 1,000 live and stillborn births
Stillborn	42	45			↓
Live births	2,521	2,475	1,343	1,178	20.13 per 1,000 population
Legitimate live births	2,299	2,233	1,215	1,084	18.36 per 1,000 population
Illegitimate live births	222	242	128	94	1.77 per 1,000 population

## DEATHS

	1966	1965	Rate
Deaths	1,398	1,352	11. 16 per 1,000 population
Due to the cancers	247	226	-
Due to Heart and Circulatory System disease (excluding Coronary Artery Disease)	207	247	-
Due to Coronary Artery Disease	294	261	-
Due to Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	179	196	-
Due to Tuberculosis (all forms)	8	4	0. 06 per 1,000 population
Maternal Mortality	3	1	1. 17 per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	41	51	16. 26 per 1,000 live births
Neo-natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)	25	37	9. 92 per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality (under 1 week)	20	33	7. 93 per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths)	62	78	24. 19 per 1,000 live and stillbirths

### Comparison of Statistics with those for England and Wales

(Reading figures adjusted by Area Comparability Factor)

	Reading	England & Wales	Rate
Live Births	20. 33	17. 70	Per 1,000 Population
Stillbirths	16. 55	15. 40	Per 1,000 Population
Deaths (all)	10. 83	11. 70	Per 1,000 Population
Deaths under 1 year	15. 77	19. 00	Per 1,000 Live Births

### Area Comparability Factor

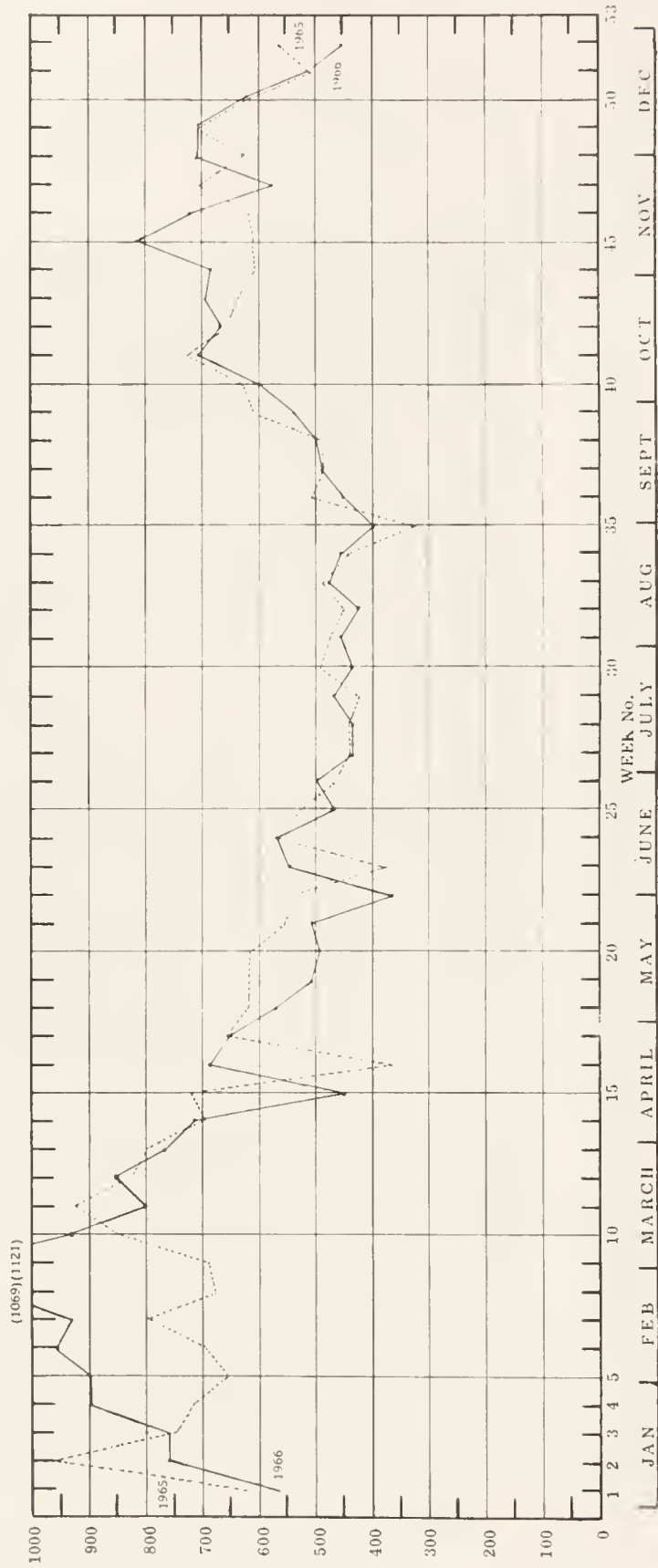
Births      1.01  
Deaths      0.97

NUMBER OF SUICIDES IN READING DURING THE YEARS 1960-66

Age	-20		20/30		30/40		40/50		50/60		60/70		70/80		80/90		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	3
1961	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	2	1	1	-	10	5
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	4	5
1963	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	3	9	5
1964	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	3	1	3	-	1	-	1	7	13
1965	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	9	7
1966	1	-	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	4	3	1	1	2	-	15	8



NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT PER WEEK, 1966  
(Ministry of Social Security Returns)



# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1966

MONTH	Rainfall and Temperature as Recorded at Forbury Gardens						Sunshine Hours as Recorded at Reading University		
	Rainfall in Inches	Temperature					Monthly Aggregate of Sunshine Hours	Daily Mean Sunshine Hours	Daily Mean expressed as a percentage of Possible Sunshine
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	*Mean Humidity			
January	1.44	54	18	41.67	33.33	86.45	40.8	1.31	15
February	3.56	57	32	48.67	40.28	87.96	32.7	1.17	12
March	.60	62	30	53.32	37.22	85.61	130.3	4.20	35
April	4.02	71	32	54.10	41.13	86.00	77.4	2.58	19
May	2.32	80	38	64.54	46.38	82.43	238.1	7.68	50
June	2.78	84	43	71.80	51.13	81.50	197.2	6.57	40
July	3.79	81	49	70.10	53.80	82.60	163.0	5.26	33
August	3.31	84	40	76.45	50.87	87.08	196.1	6.32	44
September	1.75	75	40	79.73	53.66	88.00	171.1	5.70	45
October	5.63	67	37	59.03	46.38	90.03	72.4	2.33	22
November	1.82	61	28	47.76	36.76	87.36	64.1	2.13	24
December	2.76	55	25	48.77	35.09	88.09	40.2	1.30	16
Year	33.78						1423.4	3.90	32

\* as recorded at 9 a. m.

# National Health Service Act, 1946

## SECTION 21. PROVISION OF HEALTH CENTRES

There have been no schemes formulated to provide health centres in accordance with this section during the year but more interest in the possibility of this type of development is shown by the general practitioners in the area.

## SECTION 22. CARE OF EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS & CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

### (a) "At Risk" Register

This register has been maintained as previously and the proportion of children placed on it was 11%. A review of the first eight years' experience of this approach to the early detection of handicap was commenced during the year.

### (b) Congenital Abnormalities

The arrangements started in 1963 by which a special note is maintained of children with congenital abnormalities, including those abnormalities which are discernable at birth, have been continued. Returns have been made to the Registrar General on the prescribed form, as requested in the Ministry of Health circular letter dated 7th November 1963, which came into force on 1st January 1964. The number and classification of these abnormalities was as follows:

Abnormalities of brain and nervous system	...	7
Hare lip and cleft palate	... ..	4
Heart disease	... ..	2
Malformation of limbs, bones and joints	... ..	20
Uro-genital system	... ..	4
Miscellaneous or not otherwise classified...	...	5
		<hr/>
	Total	42
		<hr/>

### (c) Phenylketonuria

Arrangements for testing for phenylketonuria have continued as in previous years; two tests are carried out - one when the baby is 14 days old and one at six weeks. The number of babies so tested with no positive results was 2,116.

However, it is interesting to note that one child aged two years was discovered at the child welfare clinic to be phenylketonuric. This was a child who had been tested in the routine manner and found to be negative but whose progress gave some cause for alarm. It is great credit to the medical officer concerned that instead of being misled by the previous negative findings he insisted on the tests being repeated and the cause of the child's backwardness was disclosed. This particular child has made considerable progress since being placed on a special diet and it is likely that he will avoid at least some of the handicap usually associated with this condition.

(d) Register of Handicapped Pre-School Children

This register has continued to serve its intended purpose of providing up-to-date information on children who have a handicap which is likely to influence their education requirements. There are at present 309 children on the register with a diagnostic classification as below:

Blind and partially sighted and other				
notable eye defects ... ..	...	...	...	18
Perceptive hearing loss ... ..	...	...	...	1
Conductive hearing loss ... ..	...	...	...	1
Down's syndrome ... ..	...	...	...	12
Severe Subnormality ... ..	...	...	...	42
Mental Subnormality ... ..	...	...	...	14
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	...	...	...	16
Notable Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	22
Congenital Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	...	39
Orthopaedic abnormalities ... ..	...	...	...	48
Other abnormalities (metabolic				
disease, speech disorder, other				
congenital abnormalities etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	96
				<hr/>
			Total	309
				<hr/>

(e) Ante-natal Clinics

The medical supervision of expectant mothers continues to be given in general practitioners' own surgeries and the hospital out-patients departments.

Clinics run by the local authority are used by the domiciliary mid-wifery staff who see patients with whom they are actively concerned.

During the year it was possible to arrange with a group practice in one area of the town for the local midwives to see patients in the doctor's surgery while the doctor was carrying out his own ante-natal clinic. It is hoped that this development will lead to even greater liaison and co-operation between general practitioners and midwives.

During the year 554 ante-natal sessions were held by the midwives at which 1,164 expectant mothers commenced attendances. There were also 8,376 re-attendances.

(f) Blood Tests

Arrangements as in previous years for venepuncture to obtain blood samples for Rhesus factor and Khan testing for the general practitioners have continued and 1,498 samples have been obtained.

(g) Post-natal Clinic

The authority runs no special post-natal clinics since it is considered more beneficial to the patient for this examination to be carried out by her own doctor, usually at one of his routine ante-natal sessions.

(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and Children

The authority's responsibilities for this group are carried out for them by the Reading and Bradfield Moral Welfare Association and I am indebted to Miss L. M. Lambert, Social Worker, for the following information: During 1966 there was an increase in the number of cases from the previous year. It was found easier to arrange adoption and fostering arrangements than before.

There is an obvious need for accommodation locally, particularly for single mothers who wish to keep their babies. This is a problem which is being looked into by the Health Department and the Moral Welfare Council.

The work of the Association's social workers continues in the same pattern as in previous years so that each individual's problems are assessed against the background of their practical and emotional needs.

Statistics relating to this work are as follows:

Summary of cases for the year ending December 1966 in Reading area of the Oxford Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare

Cases dealt with	<u>186</u>
New Maternity cases	128
Carried over from 1965	<u>46</u>
	<u>174</u>

New Cases.    Ages.

Age	13	14	15	16	17-20	21-30	31-40	40+	Not known	Total
Mothers	1	-	-	7	59	51	9	1	-	128
Fathers	-	-	-	-	22	52	14	1	39	128

New Cases.    Marital Status.

	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Recorded	Total
Mothers	98	24	1	5	-	128
Fathers	62	29	-	1	36	128



## Position of Children, December, 1966

Actually in mother's care	59
Mother responsible for and has access to child	10
Adopted or placed for adoption	51
Advised and helped before being passed on	7
Died	2
Miscarriages or abortions	-
Still in hand	45
	174

### (i) Welfare Foods

The arrangements for the distribution of welfare foods continued satisfactorily at our premises at No. 1 London Street. The following table gives details:

National Dried Milk Half Cream (20oz. tin)	.. ..	75
National Dried Milk Full Cream (20oz. tin)	.. ..	2,044
Orange Juice (bottles)	.. .. .	13,731
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	.. .. .	637
Vitamin Capsules (packets)	.. .. .	1,191

The following figures relate to the main items distributed from the clinics during the year and are in addition to the preceding:

Proprietary Brands of Dried Milk Half Cream (16oz. packets)	.. .. .	984
National Dried Milk Full Cream (20oz. tin)	.. ..	2,455
Proprietary Brands of Dried Milk Full Cream (16oz. packet)	.. .. .	32,688
Ministry of Food Orange Juice (bottles)	.. ..	27,844
Proprietary Brands of Fruit Juice (bottles)	.. ..	33,600
Ministry of Food Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	.. ..	1,254
Ministry of Food Vitamin Capsules (packets)	.. ..	1,106
Proprietary Brands of Vitamin Preparations (8 c.c. bottles)	.. .. .	12,600

### (j) Child Health Clinics

Child health clinics have continued to function in the manner described in previous years. The attendances at the clinics continued to increase, so that in fact for this year the total number of attendances was 43,172. A breakdown of these figures at the various clinics is shown in the Appendix.

### (k) Family Planning Association

Following receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 5/66, the authority was able to extend the help given to the Reading Branch of the Family Planning Association by making available to them more sessions and space at the central clinic in Queen's Road.

I am indebted to the secretary of the Reading Branch for the following

information: The number of new clients during 1966 was 1,030, of whom 110 were pre-marital patients. In addition, 270 transfer patients came to the clinic from other areas. Four patients attended with sub-fertility problems and one with marital problems.

During the year, 871 cervical smears have been taken for cytological examination for evidence of carcinoma of the cervix. There was one positive result and two doubtful results which are being further investigated.

Because of the extended facilities at the authority's clinic, it has been possible to increase the number of general sessions, at which a doctor is in attendance, to ten per week and this has relieved pressure on previously overcrowded clinics and reduced an unsatisfactorily long waiting list. In addition, it was possible to start I.U.D. sessions in August in the out-patient department of the Royal Berkshire Hospital. There have been 19 sessions so far.

#### (l) Family Welfare Clinic

This clinic was set up towards the end of the year following Ministry of Health Circular 5/66, to give advice, treatment and education to women for whom pregnancy would be detrimental to their health. This clinic is intended for those women who, for one reason or another, are not able to take advantage of the services offered by the Family Planning Association or their general practitioner.

#### (m) Care of Premature Infants

The number of premature infants continued to fluctuate (see Appendix). During the year it was possible to appoint a midwife experienced in the care of premature infants, who is able to work directly with the premature baby unit at the local maternity hospital. She is able to see infants, mothers and homes before these delicate children are discharged from hospital and she provides the detailed daily care and advice which these infants and their mothers sometimes require.

This liaison is of great benefit to both hospital and local authority, since each is now more confident that arrangements for premature infants are adequately made before they are discharged from hospital.

#### (n) Daily Minding Scheme

At the end of the year there were eight registered daily minders under the Nursery and Child Minders Act 1948 and 46 approved daily minders.

This department placed 61 children during the year. The three assisted payment places were continued as in previous years and are of great benefit, particularly to mothers whose children were on the waiting list for admission to Holybrook House Day Nursery.

#### (o) Commonwealth Citizens in Reading

I am indebted to Miss A. B. Burton, Welfare Officer for Commonwealth Immigrants, for the following report: The social work with this particular section of the community has continued as in previous years and it is pleasing to note that immigrants of West Indian extraction are becoming more permanently established in the town by bringing their families to

this country after they have purchased their own homes.

There is however some difficulty amongst the Asian immigrant group who are predominantly male and who tend to bring only their male relatives to this country and set up "all male" households.

The fatherless families in the immigrant group have a particularly difficult situation to face as regards accommodation and adequate baby minding facilities. Suitable day care arrangements are urgently required.

(p) N.S.P.C.C.

I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Le Page, the Senior Inspector, for the following information on the work of the Society in this area: During 1966 the local branch of the Society dealt with 125 new cases and of these 68 came from the Borough of Reading.

It was only necessary on one occasion to take court action when a father was prosecuted and the child subsequently taken to the Juvenile court as being in need of care or protection.

Relations between myself and the Health Department have remained extremely cordial throughout the year and I have always received the utmost co-operation.

(q) Dental Care of Expectant Mothers and Young Children

Mr. D. O. Mallam, Principal Dental Officer, reports: 195 pre-school children attended clinics and 190 courses of treatment were completed.

The sad condition of some of these children's mouths is an indictment of their feeding habits and oral hygiene. The eventual fluoridation of water supplies may help in this field but correct feeding and teeth cleaning would still be necessary.

Twelve expectant and nursing mothers were treated and eleven completed the course of treatment.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Numbers provided with dental care

	Number of persons examined	Number of persons who commenced treatment	Number of courses of treatment completed
1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers	12	12	11
2. Children aged under five years and not eligible for school dental service.	195	195	190

Forms of dental treatment provided

	Scalings and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	29	-	-	23	-	8	4	2
2. Children aged under five years and not eligible for school dental service.	8	53	75	-	238	74	-	-	2

SECTION 23. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY It is fortunate that there has been a full staff of midwives during the year, a situation which has been maintained by creating good conditions of work for them. All the domiciliary midwives attended three seminars of the psychoprophylactic method of ante-natal preparation for childbirth. The seminars were conducted by an Instructor from the National Childbirth Trust.

A Part II Training School continued to operate under the Central Midwives Board rules and regulations.

Year	Total confinements	Domiciliary confinements	%
1940	1,725	931	54.0
1945	2,066	806	39.0
1950	1,809	559	30.9
1960	2,062	965	46.8
1965	2,493	873	35.0
1966	2,522	872	34.5

65.5

#### Stillbirths (see also Appendix)

There were 41 stillbirths compared with 46 in 1965, giving a stillbirth rate per thousand total births of 16.39. This is a reduction compared to last year, but the rate has fluctuated between 25.2 and 15.3. The probable causes were:

#### Battle Hospital

Post maturity and atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	6
IUD placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	5
IUD ? cause	...	...	...	...	7
APH Rh antibodies	...	...	...	...	1
Rh antibodies	...	...	...	...	1
IUD hypertensive mother	...	...	...	...	1
APH	...	...	...	...	3
APH with toxæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck and APH	...	...	...	...	1



### Battle Hospital (continued)

Prolapsed cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breech with intra partum asphyxia					...	...	1
Breech with premature separation of placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No known cause	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Dellwood

?? possible atrial septal defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia post maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No known cause	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### The Haven

Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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### Louise Margaret, Aldershot

Pre eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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Total 41

### Maternal Deaths

There were three maternal deaths during the year. For a summary of rates since 1916, see Appendix.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were reported.

### Relaxation Classes

These continued to be held at two clinics in the town on Saturday afternoons and there were 385 new members and 1,716 total attendances at these two clinics.

### Coombs Test

The arrangements whereby midwives take samples of cord blood for Coombs test in Rh. negative mothers confined at home continued through the year. In all 134 samples were taken.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING      Miss F. L. Gates, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired on 8th August 1966 and was succeeded by Miss Esmé Few, a member of the Department's staff who had just completed her Public Health Administration course at the Royal College of Nursing.

Miss Gates' reign as Superintendent Health Visitor, though relatively brief, was marked by the application of sound commonsense to problems



involved in maintaining a very under-staffed department. Her personal qualities gained the affection and admiration of her staff and we all sincerely wish her many years of happy retirement.

Miss Few took up her duties as Superintendent Health Visitor on 8th August 1966 and we hope that she will enjoy her tenure of this most exacting office. I am indebted to her for the information contained in the following report: The work of the health visitors continues to be based on the visiting of families who require her expert knowledge and support. These are primarily families with young children but increasingly families with other health and welfare problems. There has been a continuing lack of health visiting personnel and it is hoped that the introduction of a scheme of training for student health visitors will help to alleviate this in future years.

The statistics relating to the work of the health visitors are as follows:

#### VISITS

Primary: to babies born 1966	2,357
To babies born 1966	4,597
To babies born 1965	4,801
To babies born 1961/64	12,718
To those 65 years +	515
To hospital after-care patients	186
Miscellaneous	1,040
To tuberculous households	-
Infant death investigations	36
Families, first visit only	6,086
Children, first visit only	9,439
Children tested for phenylketonuria	2,116
Ineffectual visits	5,066
Effectual visits	27,427
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Attendances at clinics	43,172

### Health Education

Mothercraft classes continue to be held in the infant welfare clinics for expectant mothers, and a total of 239 classes was held for 330 women.

Parentcraft classes have continued to be given to school girls in their final year at secondary school, the syllabus followed being similar to that of previous years. However, in two schools a course in Family Care was initiated in association with the Housecraft Section of the Department of Education. The syllabus covered most aspects of care and preparation for family life, including personal relationships. It also included observation visits to nurseries and infant welfare clinics. A Certificate in Family Care was given to each girl who had completed the course.

Health visitors have continued to lecture to nursery nurse students and domestic science students and to take part in first-aid and pre-nursing courses.

A four-day exhibition was held in the small Town Hall called "A Safety Challenge". This was staged in collaboration with the Road Safety and Fire Departments and the exhibition was concerned with the prevention of accidents in the home. The two group advisers were largely responsible for the staging of this exhibition which was attended by approximately 1,000 members of the public.

### Linkage of health visitors to general medical practices

It was possible towards the latter end of this year to arrange three linkage schemes whereby a health visitor was specifically linked to a practice while continuing to have a geographical area and a separate case load. They act as the link between the practice and the local authority services. They call at the surgeries at set times to receive and give back information relating to socio-medical factors in family health.

The schemes have started well and they will be more fully reported next year.

### Health assistants

In September two state registered nurses and one state enrolled nurse were appointed to the health visiting staff for the purpose of visiting elderly persons in their own homes. A course of in-service training was arranged and they are now able to take a case load of elderly persons in three health visiting areas and to report to the health visitors concerned in these areas for support, advice and guidance.

### Cervical cytology

Following discussions with the hospital laboratory and general practitioners in the town, a clinic was started in May which operates twice weekly for the taking of cervical smears.

To the end of the year, 780 specimens had been obtained, two of which showed evidence of being positive.

### Playgroups

At the end of the year there were eight registered playgroups operating in the Borough, providing a total of 172 places for children in the 2-5 year old age range.

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING      Miss A. M. Edwards, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service, has supplied the following information: The improved staffing situation noted towards the end of 1965 has continued throughout this year and the work of this section has continued as in previous years to provide a service largely for the elderly sick.

Two occurrences during the year are worthy of note. One was a study tour undertaken by Miss Weleh, Assistant Superintendent, and Miss Mewse, Senior District Nurse, to study home nursing in the Midlands and the North of England. This was financed by a legacy from an elderly patient who had been cared for by the District Nursing Service for many years. The second was the linkage of district nurses to those group medical practices which had health visitor linkage schemes. Initial reports would indicate that this is a very satisfactory arrangement, with the general practitioners greatly appreciating the help they receive from the district nurses and a very close contact is maintained with their patients through the nurses.

Total number of persons nursed	2,665
Number aged under 5 years at first visit	422
Number aged 65+ at first visit	956

Comparison of work carried out since 1950

Year	Number nursed	Visits
1950	2,761	84,029
1955	3,443	79,088
1960	1,845	60,599
1965	2,390	50,807
1966	2,665	51,468

(Staff and work in the Earley area were included in the earlier figures.)

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (EXCLUDING B.C.G.)

The arrangements for carrying out vaccination and immunisation have continued as in

previous years. Special sessions are arranged at the infant welfare clinics and mothers are invited to bring their children for these protective procedures.

During the year, general practitioners were employed on a sessional basis at some clinics to carry out this work. The statistics related to this service are in the Appendix.

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service continues under the operational control of the

Transport Manager and Engineer and I am indebted to him for the following information:

Comparison of work done for the last five years

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
1962	39,107	42,519	185,582
1963	40,828	44,328	195,556
1964	40,118	43,453	196,049
1965	40,061	48,077	205,760
1966	45,802	48,823	217,471

Summary of work carried out in 1966

	Calls		Patients		Mileage	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
Emergency 999	2,310	1,797	2,369	1,774	12,931	7,427
All calls	43,303	36,869	46,297	39,143	200,715	128,363
Flying Squad duties	189	-	157	-	3,825	-
Stretcher cases	16,527	11,477	18,003	12,190	125,409	63,377
Sitting/Walking Cases	29,275	27,189	30,820	28,727	92,062	72,413

1. Total all areas
2. Non-rechargeable cases only.

## Comparative figures for Ambulance Service and Hospital Car Service

	Patients		Mileage		Miles Patient	
	Ambulance Service	Hospital Car Service	Ambulance Service	Hospital Car Service	Ambulance Service	Hospital Car Service
1963	44,328	7,870	195,556	65,113	4.40	8.27
1964	43,453	9,481	196,049	75,250	4.51	7.93
1965	48,077	10,683	205,760	81,398	4.27	7.61
1966	48,823	12,535	217,471	83,411	4.45	6.65

At the 31st December 1966 there were 13 ambulances available, twelve dual-purpose and one sitting case. The sitting case ambulance seats can be folded to the side of the vehicle to give floor space for the conveyance of patients in wheel chairs. The economical use of this fleet of vehicles can only be maintained in these days of traffic congestion by direct radio communication with central control. The present radio controlled installation is now eight years old and the Committee have approved its replacement by modern transistor units.

The central ambulance control office continues to provide call-out facilities for the domiciliary midwifery service between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and has again this year exceeded 3,000 total calls made or received in connection with this service.

As in previous years, I would like to express appreciation to the staff of British Rail (Reading) for their ready co-operation: the Hospital Car Service for their continued excellent service, often supplied at extremely short notice: the British Red Cross Society for their valuable assistance in providing escorts for long journeys: and the Police and Fire Services for their contribution to the smooth working of the Ambulance Service in emergency conditions.

## SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER-CARE

### A. Tuberculosis (see also section re Infectious Diseases)

(a) Welfare Work. The welfare work among the tuberculosis patients has in general been carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, who maintain a very close and cordial relationship between hospital, local authority and voluntary agencies. Further figures in Appendix.

(b) The Reading Care Association for Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest. I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. E. House, for the following information: The Association has with considerable difficulty maintained its former types of service to patients, viz. monetary grants, gifts in kind, advice, supportive aids, and the continuation of the



schemes for provision of fuel, convalescent holidays, gardening, library, Christmas extras, Christmas gifts and toys to children, etc.

They have also participated in the usual money-raising ventures - flag day, Mayor's market, Christmas seal sale with the addition of 'a cut' from the Alexandra Rosc Day collection. They are grateful to the many who have supported them by donations and gifts of all kinds.

(c) Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Sale. For the first time there was a change in size, number and cost of Christmas Seals, sheets of 60 seals costing five shillings, instead of the former 100 seals (small size) costing four shillings.

The organising committee are grateful to the considerable number of local residents who have supported their efforts not only by the purchase of seals but by giving an 'extra' above the cost price.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination. During the year 206 vaccinations of contacts were carried out, making a total of 4,848 since 1950.

The vaccination of children aged 13 plus has continued throughout the year in conjunction with the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, freeze-dried vaccine being used. The number of children involved is:

Number skin tested	-	1,401
Number found negative	-	1,140
Number vaccinated	-	1,140

#### B. Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

Various items of nursing equipment and apparatus have continued to be provided on loan by this department during the year and some 1,226 patients have been so helped during the twelve months period.

#### C. Provision of Convalescent Holidays

Convalescent holidays continued to be provided under the Council's scheme and 42 patients (38 adults and four children) benefited by a period of convalescence. An additional eleven patients were assisted with travelling expenses only. Fares were paid for 35 escorts accompanying patients.

The department also arranged convalescent holidays for 40 persons who were financed either by themselves or from charitable sources.

#### D. Health Education (see also section re Health Visiting, report of Chief Public Health Inspector, and report of Principal School Medical Officer)

The annual Welcome to Citizenship Exhibition again gave the department the opportunity to display the various aspects of the work carried out. This is a very valuable exhibition since it brings to the attention of the rising generation the facilities which are available to them.



## SECTION 29. HOME HELP SERVICE

I am indebted to Mrs. H. A. Finch, Home Help Organiser, for the following information: A reception was held in December at which long service badges were presented by the Mayor, Alderman W. J. Allum, to home helps who had completed 10 and 15 years' service. The Mayoress, the Medical Officer of Health and members of the Health Committee were in attendance. This was a very successful occasion and it is very fitting that these long serving home helps should receive some recognition for the work that they have done for the townsfolk of Reading.

Because of the increasing proportion of aged persons in the population, the number of applications for help has continued to increase but the number of suitable home helps who can be recruited is limited, so that not all the applications can be met in full.

An increasing problem is the difficulty the home helps have in travelling, because of the traffic congestion in the town.

# DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE, 1966

Work performed	
Number of current cases on 31.12.66:	
(a) Part-time	989
(b) Full-time	5
Classification of reasons why help was received:	
(a) Old age, infirmity, and chronic sickness	11,130
(b) Acute sickness and convalescence	582
(c) Maternity cases (including miscarriages and discharges from hospital)	123
(d) Miscellaneous	12
Source of new applications:	
(a) Direct application by doctor	133
(b) " " " hospital	144
(c) " " " midwife	424
(d) " " " householder	122
(e) " " " welfare worker	125
Classification of reasons for help being sought:	
(a) Old age, infirmity and chronic sickness	387
(b) Acute sickness and convalescence	122
(c) Maternity cases (including miscarriages and discharges from hospital)	439
(d) Miscellaneous	-
Number of cases where Helps unnecessary	193
Number of households receiving help for first time during year:	
(a) Part-time	592
(b) Full-time	179
Number of hours worked by part-time Helps during year	86,953 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average number of part-time Helps employed per month during year	180
Number of visits paid by Organisers:	
(a) New Cases	996
(b) Re-visits	4,553
Average number of meals supplied per week (ranging from 534 to 665)	573

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Home help to households for persons						
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1966	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1966				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	1,335	59	5	288	188	1,875

Number of domestic helps employed in 1966	
Whole-time	4
Part-time	182
Whole-time equivalent	89.9

In addition there were 4 whole-time organisers.

### Night Attendant Service

I am indebted to Mr. Kenneth Clark, Clerk of the Trustees of the Queen Victoria Fund, for the following comments: The Night Attendant Service is running smoothly and all requests from doctors and the local authority domiciliary nursing service have been met. There are now 17 attendants on the books - including two men.

We attended 1,022 nights on 102 cases. Although this is a comparatively small number of cases, it balances very well with the number of attendants available and people are most appreciative of our service.

# Mental Health Act, 1959

The administration of this service has continued as in previous years, but there has been one exciting development with the agreement in principle between the Council and St. Birinus Hospital Management Committee, which controls the local psychiatric hospital, that the mental health social workers of both bodies should be amalgamated and utilised as a joint staff. It is hoped that this reorganisation will take place during 1967.

There have been no staff changes during this year. One Mental Welfare Officer who was seconded for a one year course of social work has returned to the Department having successfully completed his course.

The number of compulsory admissions under the Mental Health Act to psychiatric hospitals has dropped again this year to 72. The tendency noted previously for informal admissions to decrease in number has not been maintained for the last three years; admissions have been around the 300 mark, and this year 308 patients were so admitted.

**MENTAL ILLNESS**      Mr. C. E. House, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, reports: There has been a noticeable increase in the number of persons referred to the Mental Welfare Officers. These have not been confined to any particular age group. One of the main 'sources of supply' has been from the Ministry of Social Security. Although this has not meant any substantial increase in hospital admissions, it has created a greater volume of community care work, work which by its very nature can never be adequately recorded in statistical returns.

Seldom does a year go by without a disease or epidemic hitting the headlines. At this time some of the most urgent problems of our society are the alcoholic, the pill-taker and the drug addict. All these seem to have common temperamental characteristics. They can be said to be either escaping from something: from themselves; from sorrows; from the pressures of urban existence; or, they can be said to be attempting to rise above the limits of the commonplace and the ordinary in our lives. The link between drug taking or alcoholism and the happy man is a myth. The addict is subject to serious physical and mental illness: self-deception is his outstanding feature. As with so many mental health problems we soon become conscious of a great lack of reliable knowledge. Research is needed and it is all too obvious that treatment facilities in this country are inadequate at present.

During the latter part of the year, the Reading local health authority has taken cognisance of the problem and allocated one of the mental welfare officers to devote his time and energies to it.

Mrs. A. J. Tregillus, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, reports: Application was made for 32 patients to be admitted to hospital on Compulsory Orders, and the mental welfare officers were formally involved in another 41 admissions. This may well be in keeping with the general current pattern of admissions - showing a rise in the numbers being received informally into psychiatric hospital.

There were 193 new referrals, 1,510 home visits were made and 376 visits were made by patients to the office.

The shortage of geriatric beds in Fair Mile has been even more acute than in the previous year, and a number of elderly ladies had to be temporarily accommodated in the general admission wards. There are obvious disadvantages in this, for both categories of patients, and certainly for the hospital staff.

Eighteen patients have attended the Local Authority Occupational Therapy Centre and we can do with many more places, both in hand-craft and on the industrial side.

The change over from the National Assistance Board to the Ministry of Social Security took place without any great concern being expressed by patients, and we continue to receive warm co-operation from the officers of the Ministry in this area. D.R.O.s were replaced but the friendly help we received from Mr. Grafton and Miss MacPherson is being continued by their successors.

The local Soroptimist Club members continue to remember twelve long-stay patients in Fair Mile, and send birthday cards and parcels and bulging Christmas stockings.

Talks have been given to students, Samaritan Befrienders, Clergy and others and co-operation with voluntary and statutory bodies has continued.

**THE SAMARITANS OF READING** I am indebted to the Director of the Samaritans, Father Fryer, for the following: The Samaritans, which is centred at St. Giles' Hall, Southampton Street, maintain a continuous 24 hour service and receive emergency calls on Reading 54845 day and night. During the year 1965/6 a total of 454 calls were received, an increase of over 100 on the previous similar period.

The Samaritans' work is to help those tempted to suicide or despair. Some of those not in immediate danger of suicide have deep emotional troubles which might have led to suicide had they not sought friendship before they became too distressed. They are often befriended by volunteers, who help them face their difficulties without undue strain.

**SUBNORMALITY** Mrs. J. M. Norwood, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, reports: Since the Mental Health Act a number of previously institutionalised patients have been released from hospital into the community, some without homes or families to look after their interests. This created many problems for the patients and the social workers and a more intensive type of casework had to be established. A number of these people, after ups and downs, eventually settled in the community and are leading a normal happy life. Others wandered from place to place and, with the discontinuance of statutory supervision, it has been very difficult to keep contact with them. However, from time to time, some of them turn up at the office, some looking remarkably prosperous and others in need of a good deal of help.



With the more relaxed outlook towards the liberty of those suffering from mental handicap we are finding that increasing numbers of them are marrying. Where they marry a partner with higher intelligence than themselves it can prove to be a very satisfactory and successful arrangement and some have been most successful marriages and have prospered greatly. On the other hand, the number of "problem families" are being added to consistently by the marriage of two people of low intelligence who are unable to cope with domestic life. This group become the active concern of several social agencies besides the Mental Welfare Section and take up a considerable amount of the time of individual officers. These families produce offspring and by virtue of the poor standard of upbringing and care become possible problems of the future.

During the past ten years the attitude of the general public has become much more enlightened and we have witnessed the formation of a Parents' Association attached to the Training Centres. A very lively Reading Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has been formed consisting not only of parents and relatives of mentally handicapped people but also of other interested people who are willing to give of their time and effort towards the furtherance of the well being of the mentally handicapped and the enlightenment of the general public.

Looking back one realises that the attitude towards the mentally handicapped has undergone a great change in a slow quiet way without much fuss. It is easier now to get jobs for young people, they are now more likely just to be accepted quite naturally. People now find it much easier to talk about mental handicap and their own problems in particular and to face up to it and accept it as part of community life. There are still hurdles to overcome, there is still prejudice, there is still apprehension and there is still thoughtlessness amongst the uninformed. If, however, we can step forward in the ten years to come as we have during the past ten years indeed the outlook is encouraging.

## TRAINING CENTRES

### Newbery Lodge

Newbery Lodge is a 'Care and Attention Unit' with places for eight children. I am indebted to Mrs. T. M. Bonewell, Supervisor, for the following information: At present there are three boys and five girls attending daily and, of these, three are ambulant. Two attend the Special Unit at Battle Hospital for physiotherapy; this has been of great benefit to them. We carry out a basic routine of daily toilet training, feeding and drinking. Allied to this self-help routine, the children are occupied in play situations with sand and water, building bricks, music and toys that they can manipulate to improve their muscular co-ordination.

### Wakefield Lodge Junior Training Centre

Mrs. R. English, Supervisor, has supplied the following information: At the end of 1966 there were 64 pupils attending Wakefield Lodge. During the year there have been some staffing difficulties and this seems



to be a perennial problem in training centres. At the end of the year, there was one supervisor, six unqualified and two part-time supervisors.

The transport arrangements have continued as in previous years and the School Health Service has continued to provide cover for hygiene inspections, routine medicals and dental treatment.

The present training schedule is as follows:

Reception Group - Nursery I. A routine of training to meet basic needs. Toilet training, feeding (learning to use a spoon and fork), drinking from a cup. Introduction to play using large toys, wet and dry mediums, modelling materials, paints. To encourage speech development, music, nursery rhymes, illustrated stories.

Nursery II. A play group of children six to eight years of age. Toilet trained. At this stage training is directed towards improvement of social behaviour, developing simple skills, encouraging speech development, introducing periods of concentration. Physical education includes use of apparatus, Margaret Morris Movement and action to music.

Junior Groups - Age groups eight to eleven years. A continued social training. Group play and group projects. Use of colour. Shape and form leading to pre-readers (Beacon Series). Sense training games, speech training, physical activity. Singing, music appreciation.

Senior Groups - A continuing social training which includes parties for special occasions, old time dancing. Throughout the year six girls have prepared and cooked their own dinner and part of their social training has included serving and eating this meal, unsupervised. This session has proved highly successful.

When staffing has allowed, the older children have been divided into small groups (six children) for the following subjects: 3 R work, cookery, art, dress making using hand sewing machines, metal work (wirecraft), woodwork, canework, gardening, embroidery. Reading books used, Oxford University Press books for Backward Children, Ladybird Readers, Janet and John work books and readers.

Children are assembled in larger groups for singing, music appreciation, speech training, physical activity.

Voluntary help - Many helpers from Leighton Park School have visited Wakefield Lodge during the past year. The boys have been extremely useful in the classrooms and have been very regular in their attendance. It is to be hoped that they, as well as the children, have derived some benefit from their visits. On 2nd December the boys gave a party for Wakefield Lodge children, which was very much enjoyed and appreciated.

The Beeches Senior Training Centre

At the end of the year there were 54 trainees from 16 years of age upwards

regularly attending the Centre. The staff consisted of one supervisor, two qualified assistant supervisors, one part-time help and a part-time cleaner.

Work has been entirely of a light industrial nature. Three factories have contributed a great variety of merchandise for packaging all the year round. This type of work in the centre has brought a complete new outlook on life to the trainees. Counting and recognition is now attacked with determination, co-ordination has rapidly improved and the meaning of team work has become apparent. Specific jobs tend to be jealously guarded.

With the acquisition of transport for the centre use, a new idea commenced for further social training. A small group of trainees have been taken on monthly visits to places of interest mixing with the general public in cinemas, cafes, pleasure gardens, etc. This also forms a basis for money and values training, trainees using their own money from 'wages'. Plans are now taking shape for 1967 whereby it will be possible to extend our explorations in this field.

The Centre has now received permission to print its own 'News', whereby it is hoped to provide a closer co-operation with parents and guardians.

In June, 35 trainees attended the Royal Tournament at Earls Court. In September, 52 trainees had a day at Hayling Island. A works Christmas party was held at the Beeches and 48 trainees attended.

# Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

For statistics see Appendix Tables 10, 11, 12 & 18.

**DIPHTHERIA** For the eighteenth year in succession there has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough.

**SCARLET FEVER** Thirty five cases occurred, two-thirds of them in the five to ten year age range.

**WHOOPING COUGH** There were twelve cases of whooping cough, half of them occurring in the one to three year age range.

**MEASLES** There were 670 cases of measles.

**POLIOMYELITIS** For the seventh year in succession no cases of poliomyelitis have been notified in the Borough.

**FOOD POISONING** Two cases of food poisoning were notified. In neither case was it possible to demonstrate the cause of the outbreak. There were individual salmonella infections which were investigated, none of which spread to other persons.

**TUBERCULOSIS** I am indebted to Dr. A. J. Karlish, the Consultant Chest Physician, for the following information: As can be seen from the statistical tables on page 107 the number of cases of tuberculosis keeps going down, but the problem is still not one that can be considered as negligible. The number of newly notified cases in 1966 was 43, each individual case being a personal and family upset of some magnitude. Perhaps a greater problem now are the non-tuberculous diseases of the chest such as carcinoma of the bronchus, bronchitis, asthma and those conditions of unknown origin: sarcoidosis and interstitial pulmonary fibrosis. During 1966, they have formed 80% of all newly diagnosed cases and the problems, both social and epidemiological, that they present are in many respects no less important than the problems produced by tuberculosis.

Juvenile Tuberculin Conversions - Fifty seven juvenile tuberculin converters were examined, 51 of these referred by the School Health Service.

Contacts and B.C.G. Vaccination - New contacts, numbering 678, were examined resulting in six new notifications: 206 contacts were B.C.G. vaccinated, making a total of 4,848 since 1950.

Discharges from the Tuberculosis Register -

Notified cases only:	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recovered ... ..	175	117	292
Died (all causes) ... ..	12	6	18
Transferred ... ..	19	-	19
Other ... ..	25	2	27
	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 356

The Clinic Register of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis -

Under supervision 1 January 1966 ... ..	981
Admitted during year ... ..	62
Discharged, died, etc. ... ..	356
Remaining under supervision on 31 December 1966 .	687

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

Analysis of Non-tuberculous Cases first seen during 1966

Asthma ... ..	24
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	138
Bronchiectasis ... ..	18
Pneumonias ... ..	100
Acute respiratory infection ... ..	98
Bronchial carcinoma ... ..	56
Other neoplastic disease ... ..	13
Pleurisy (non-tub) ... ..	6
Spontaneous pneumothorax ... ..	14
Sarcoidosis ... ..	35
Cardiac disease ... ..	57
Pulmonary fibrosis ... ..	6
Erythema nodosum ... ..	21
Other lung conditions ... ..	19
Other disease ... ..	55
No organic disease ... ..	148
Not diagnosed by end of year ... ..	<hr/> 6
	Total: <hr/> 814

VENEREAL DISEASE      Arrangements with the Royal Berkshire Hospital  
    Special Clinic for follow up visits on behalf of  
 the Authority continued throughout the year.    The following are details of  
 the patients from Reading Borough who attended for the first time during  
 the year:

Syphilis ... ..	18
Gonorrhoea ... ..	136
Other conditions ... ..	121

These figures are less than in 1965.

# National Assistance Act, 1948, Parts III and IV

## SECTION 21. PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION

Work has commenced on the Burghfield Road Home, and it is anticipated that this will be opened in late 1967. Whilst this will help a great deal with the problem of our long waiting list, it is still absolutely essential for us to go forward with all speed with our new projects. At the end of the year there were 31 males and 137 females on our waiting list and, of these, five men and 19 women were in hospital. There was also one married couple awaiting admission.

Statistics regarding admissions during the year are as follows:

Hostel	Transfers from other Homes		Source of Admissions							
			Hospital		Own Home		For Short Stay		Total new admissions (permanent)	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Woodlands	-	1	4	4	4	5	-	-	8	9
Wychcotes	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Warren House	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	10
Parkhurst	1	-	13	-	9	-	10	-	22	-
Southern Hill	1	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	13	-
Arthur Clark	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	30	-	10
Dysons Wood	-	1	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	9
Alice Jenkins	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	9
Edward Hughes	-	1	2	3	2	5	-	1	4	8
	2	3	22	26	25	33	10	32	47	59
	5		48		58		42		106	

# RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION - December 31st, 1966

		Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in				
		Homes in the possession of the Council whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is:			Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations	Total
		Less than 31	31-50	51-70		
Not materially Handicapped	elderly	47	186	47	15	295
	others	-	3	1	-	4
Blind	elderly	1	8	3	2	14
	others	-	-	-	1	1
Deaf	elderly	3	7	2	1	13
	others	-	-	-	-	-
Epileptic	elderly	1	2	1	1	5
	others	-	-	1	2	3
Others physically Handicapped	elderly	-	-	-	-	-
	others	1	2	1	4	8
Mentally Handicapped	elderly	2	8	2	-	12
	others	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		55	216	58	26	355
Number of homes in which these persons reside		3	5	1	-	9
Persons accommodated on behalf of other local authorities (included in Table A above)					Elderly 2	Others -
Persons accommodated as residents by other local authorities on behalf of the Council (not included above)					3	-



While the staff situation has eased slightly, recruitment is still extremely difficult. Due to developments in the hospital and domiciliary services, it is to be expected that new residents in the Homes will generally be older, and more infirm. This trend has been noticed for some time, and is already affecting the demands made upon the staffs of the Homes. As the function of the residential Homes continues to change, then we shall have to make the conditions of service for staff that much more attractive.

The sheltered development at Durham Close has been running for nearly a year, and has proved to be successful.

The travel concession scheme still continues to operate quite smoothly. At the 31st December 1966, the number of permits issued was 9,500. Renewal of these permits also proceeds smoothly, and appreciation for the scheme is expressed by the majority of the people to whom passes have been issued.

A special word of praise is due to the members of the Central Entertainments Committee. Once again, coach outings, visits to the theatre and other places of interest have been arranged and, in addition, there were "At Homes" at the Alice Jenkins, Arthur Clark, Edward Hughes and Dysons Wood Homes. Whist drives and other forms of entertainment were held during the winter season. As in former years, each resident was given a Christmas gift. Income from these functions realised £521, and the sum of £566 was spent on extra amenities.

#### Temporary Accommodation

The accommodation at Woodlands has been in full use during the year and the number of admissions has risen. It has also been found that the people with us are staying for much longer periods. This may well be due to the fact that not so much intermediate accommodation has been made available as in previous years, and it is now becoming extremely difficult for any other accommodation to be found for them.

The three units of accommodation which were provided by altering one of the wings at the main hostel have come into use, and this accommodation is a great improvement. The units themselves are quite self-contained, having bedroom, bathroom, toilet and cooking facilities.

The administrative problems are handled by this Department, but the case work is being carried out by officers of the Children's Department. Liaison between the two departments is good and this arrangement is working out satisfactorily.

The following table gives details of use to which this accommodation has been put:

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admissions	-	58	62	120
Maintenance days	-	2,180	5,005	7,185
Remaining on 31 December 1966	-	4	10	14

## SECTION 22. CHARGES FOR ACCOMMODATION

The standard charge was increased from £7. 14. 0 to £8. 1. 3 per head per week as from the 1st August.

The following amounts were collected on assessments made against residents according to the scale in use at the time:

	£	s.	d.
Woodlands .. .. .	10,365.	13.	2.
Wycheotes .. .. .	2,413.	3.	0.
Warren House .. .. .	3,472.	14.	3.
Parkhurst .. .. .	9,018.	3.	6.
Southern Hill .. .. .	8,499.	19.	8.
Arthur Clark .. .. .	6,751.	6.	2.
Dysons Wood .. .. .	3,226.	9.	10.
Alice Jenkins .. .. .	6,825.	13.	8.
Edward Hughes .. .. .	8,013.	17.	10.
	<hr/>		
	£58,587.	1.	1.

As a result of the new Act which came into force it was necessary to re-assess all residents and in some instances residents' charges were reduced.

## SECTION 24. AUTHORITY LIABLE FOR THE PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION

It has not been necessary to refer any case under this Section to the Minister

for his decision. In all cases where a query has arisen, settlement has been reached between the authorities concerned.

## SECTION 25. POWER OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY TO ORDER THE PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION IN URGENT CASES

The officers of the National Assistance Board, now re-named the Ministry

of Social Security, have once again been extremely co-operative and helpful in the majority of cases which we have referred to them. Personal contact between the officers concerned has been maintained to the benefit of both departments.

## SECTION 26. PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION IN PREMISES MAINTAINED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The following table shows the numbers and categories of persons who were

resident in special Homes for whom this authority has accepted financial liability:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Aged infirm	3	12
Blind	1	3
Cripples	3	4
Deaf and Dumb	1	-
Epileptic	1	2
Spastic	-	-

## SECTION 29. WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

### (a) Deaf and Dumb

The agency arrangement which exists between the Corporation and the Oxford Diocesan Association for the Deaf continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. The number of persons on the register is as follows:

	Deaf without Speech		Deaf with Speech		Hard of Hearing	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16-29	4	5	4	2	1	3
30-49	16	15	0	3	1	1
50-64	7	4	3	4	0	0
65 and over	6	8	2	0	0	0
Totals	33	32	9	9	2	4

I am indebted to Mr. C. Powell, Welfare Officer for the Deaf, for the following information: A great deal of voluntary work has been carried out by our deaf members in the new hall and the building of the games room extension, which houses two billiard tables. A new and larger office has also been constructed.

Placements - Employment has been found for seven people. Many visits have been made to places of employment at the request of both employers and deaf employees.

Social - The annual outing of the social club was to Margate. The deaf visit by coach many of the deaf centres as far afield as Portsmouth to take part in indoor games leagues. Many visits have also been made to the seaside and places of interest.

The Christmas party was held in the centre on 17th December. During the evening a short play was presented. The annual dinner at which many committee members were present was held on February 12th.

Welfare - The elderly deaf enjoyed a week's holiday at Exmouth from May 19th to the 26th. Interpretation has been provided by the Social Worker in a variety of places. The deaf have been helped with all kinds of problems, and visited at home and in hospital.

Language Class - This class, held to improve the quality of language used by some of our younger deaf members, is now in its second year, and although progress is slow there are signs of improvement. The teacher is Mr. J. Wells, the Organising Teacher of the Deaf.

(b) Hard of Hearing

I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Reading and District Hard of Hearing Association, for the following information: The club has now been in existence for 21 years: its functions and activities are largely social in nature.

During the year, our Chairman, Dr. Logan Dahne, retired upon leaving the district. As an appreciation of the work he did he was presented with a gift from the club members. He is succeeded by Alderman Mrs. A. J. Burrows, who has demonstrated her interest and support of the hard of hearing over many years and we are quite delighted to have her as our Chairman.

(c) Blind

I am indebted to Miss M. L. Lowe, Welfare Officer for the Blind, who also acts as Secretary for the Reading Association for the Welfare of the Blind, for the following information: At the end of 1966 there were 194 persons on the blind register, 84 male, 110 female. There were 21 new registrations, three transfers-in, 20 deaths and eight transfers-out to other areas, resulting in a decrease of four on the total for 1965.

Of the 21 persons registered blind during the year, 19 are over 65 years of age. One man, aged 55, is still employed but cannot see to do his job satisfactorily and is awaiting admission to the Rehabilitation Centre at Torquay. A woman, aged 59 years, is diabetic and being treated in hospital.

There are, in addition, 106 persons on the partially sighted register at the end of the year, 35 males, 71 females. There were twelve additions to this register, two transfers-in, eight deaths and two removals to other districts, resulting in a net increase of four on the figures for 1965.

The Reading Association for the Welfare of the Blind, acting as agents for the Council, have continued to organise social activities, including summer outings, Christmas party and a monthly social afternoon.

The Association has considered various applications for special help and the blind members of the community generally have been helped by gifts of fuel, holiday savings scheme and with a Christmas gift.



Report of Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon - I am obliged to Mr. G. T. Willoughby-Cashell, FRCS, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, for the following report: Thirty seven patients were examined for admission to the Blind Register.

	Blind	Not Blind	Partially Sighted	Total
Cataract	6	2	2	10
Glaucoma	1	-	-	1
Myopia	1	-	-	1
Retinal Conditions	4	-	2	6
Degenerative Conditions	5	2	5	12
Congenital Conditions	1	-	1	2
Cerebral Conditions	1	-	-	1
Infective Conditions	2	-	1	3
Trauma	-	-	1	1
	21	4	12	37

Ages	<u>Under 20</u>	<u>20-40</u>	<u>40-60</u>	<u>60-70</u>	<u>70-80</u>	<u>80-100</u>
	2	-	2	4	15	14

Cataract - Of the six patients certified blind under this category three are on the waiting list for operation, one was not willing for operation, one operation was unsuccessful and one failed due to macula degeneration.

Glaucoma - The one patient in this category suffered from simple glaucoma and in addition cataract and macula degeneration. It is interesting to note that only one glaucoma patient appears in this report.

Myopia - This patient was also suffering from cataract and macula degeneration.

Retinal Conditions - One of these patients had retinitis pigmentosa, one had a detached retina in one eye and macula degeneration in both and two had diabetic retinopathies. One of the partially sighted patients had had a venous thrombosis followed by absolute glaucoma in one eye and cataract in the other. The other patient had had a central retinal artery occlusion in one eye and macula degeneration in the other.

Degenerative Conditions - Four of the five blind patients were suffering from macula degeneration and the fifth from pigmentary degeneration of the retina. Both patients who were not blind had macula degeneration. All the partially sighted patients had macula degeneration - one of the hereditary variety and one was complicated by closed angle glaucoma.



Congenital Conditions - The blind patient had congenital cataract. The partially sighted patient had optic atrophy.

Cerebral Conditions - This patient had a hemianopia and very constricted fields.

Infective Conditions - One of these blind patients had keratitis and one had a shrunken and opaque cornea. The partially sighted patient was a case of keratitis.

Trauma - This patient's poor vision was due to a war injury.

Persons on the Blind Register

Age	0-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Male	3	-	3	4	5	12	13	16	20	76
Female	1	-	1	3	4	10	13	36	46	114
Total	4	-	4	7	9	22	26	52	66	190

Age at which blindness occurred

Age	Under 1 year	1-4	5-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Male	12	1	2	3	2	4	9	8	12	15	8	76
Female	11	2	2	3	3	7	8	14	16	22	26	114
Total	23	3	4	6	5	11	17	22	28	37	34	190

Persons on Partially Sighted Register

Age	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65+	Total
Male	5	1	4	8	17	35
Female	6	2	4	12	47	71
Total	11	3	8	20	64	106

(d) Other Classes of Handicapped Persons

I am indebted to Mrs. J. D. Snow, Welfare Officer, for the following information: There has again been a small increase in the number of handicapped persons referred to the Authority for help. This number remains around 600. We must try not only to maintain existing services, but always to be aware of other difficulties experienced by handicapped persons. Our aim must always be to enable persons, prevented by illness or accident, to lead as normal a life as possible, using their existing abilities to the full.

The tables showing the register of disabled people in their age groups and classified in disabilities according to the code laid down by the Minister of Health are as follows:

Ministry of Health Classification of disabilities on Register of "Other Classes of Handicapped Persons"

A/E	Amputation	23
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	132
G	Congenital Malformations and Deformities	29
H/L	Disease of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary systems; of the heart or circulatory system; of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	96
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	93
V	Organic nervous disease - Epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	183
U/W	Neuroses - Psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	7
X	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	4
Y	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified above	2

Persons Assisted

Age			Total
Under 16	16 - 64	65 +	
23	379	170	572

Variations to Number of Persons on Register

Died	44
New Cases	111

Details of assistance provided (these figures do not include frequent supervisory and follow up visits)

Appliances	83
House adaptations	24
Housing (specialized)	26
Transport	96
Referral to Occupational Therapy Centre	103
Referral for home work	40
Referral to other agencies (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Security, Voluntary Organisations)	61
Convalescence	27
Financial help	33
Social activities	60
Welfare visits	118
General Supervision	116
	<hr/>
	787
	<hr/>

Housing - We now have three groups of houses designed specially to eliminate difficulties which severely disabled, often chairbound persons, find in standard houses. One group consists of large ground floor flats; the other two consist of bungalows; each group is in a different area of the town so no high density of heavily disabled persons results. Other housing of this type is under construction.

Our normal programme of adaptation to existing houses both council and privately owned, has been maintained.

Work - The Occupational Therapy Centre has continued to provide occupation for the handicapped, both at the Centre and in their own homes.

Industrial Work - The number of attendances each day has increased steadily through the year, reaching an average of 109 in December. Most of these people were doing industrial outwork for local firms, for which £3,425. 14. 6d has been received for work completed.

Craftwork - An average of 40 patients has been attending the craftwork group each week, and there has been a quick sale for most of the articles made, over £635 having been paid back for materials used.

Home visits - Another 40 patients have been taken work at home, or visited for help with daily living activities. A good deal of time has been spent by the staff adapting equipment for this group of people.

Kitchen - The kitchen unit is now functioning, an electric cooker having been kindly lent to us by the Southern Electricity Board and a working surface fitted.

Geriatric class - In response to the repeated requests for us to give places here to the over 60's, we decided to start a class for them on Wednesday afternoons, when the usual group does not attend. However, so far there does not seem to be a great demand for this type of work and the class remains rather small.

Transport - Transport continues to present the chief difficulty, limiting the cases we can take, especially the more heavily handicapped needing ambulances. The Hospital Car Service still brings the majority of patients and we are using this service to capacity.

Building - A small prefabricated building has been added during the year, separate from the other building, and providing enough space for a special job on which two patients have been working.

Social Club - This meets eleven times a year and its success is due to the conscientious help of the voluntary organisers, Mrs. M. Marten and Mrs. C. King.

The programme for 1966/67, drawn up by a committee of patients, has been a varied one aimed at catering for all tastes and trying to provide the maximum amount of interest for people who are necessarily very much restricted in their everyday activities.

During the winter months, musical groups, concert parties, films and bingo have provided monthly entertainment, the highlight being the Christmas party, when almost 60 patients were present. From May onwards the club members were taken out on monthly expeditions. Two visits to Women's Institute groups at Earley and Whitchurch were arranged, also a drive to the Childe Beale Trust and an outing to Hindhead, via Guildford Cathedral. There was also a very popular Saturday visit to the Gang Show at Maidenhead.

The success of the club may be adjudged by the fact that numbers have grown steadily in recent months and must soon be restricted because the size of the room and the facilities available will not allow for further expansion.

Car Badges for Disabled Drivers - This is a national scheme, recommended to all authorities by the Ministry of Health. Its smooth running, and the benefits to disabled drivers, is the direct responsibility of the police and traffic wardens, and we are grateful for the co-operation we get from this group of people carrying out a difficult job in this congested town.

Travel Concession Permits - The issue of permits to disabled people is an extension of the scheme in operation for aged persons and does benefit a very small group of handicapped persons who are able to use public transport.

We would again thank the many voluntary organisations who provide workers to help us to provide practical services for disabled persons.

## SECTION 31. CONTRIBUTIONS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

### (a) Meals on Wheels

The following table shows the number of meals supplied by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service:

January .. ..	1,484
February .. ..	1,504
March .. ..	1,807
April .. ..	1,611
May .. ..	1,621
June .. ..	1,700
July .. ..	1,574
August .. ..	1,678
September .. ..	1,720
October .. ..	1,575
November .. ..	1,842
December .. ..	1,903
	<hr/>
	20,019
	<hr/>

Once again, our thanks are due to Mrs. Carlton and the members of the WRVS for the splendid work that they are doing for this service. Unfortunately, plans for the new kitchen and dining centre in Mount Pleasant did not proceed as quickly as I would have liked, but most of the difficulties concerning this have now been ironed out, and it is hoped that this will be in operation in the latter part of 1967 and will enable us to extend and improve the service generally.

### (b) Chiropody Service

Ambulant Patients - The Queen Victoria Institute Fund continues to provide a chiropody clinic for ambulant patients. The service has grown and now there are twelve clinic sessions per week, all fully booked up, and some 90-100 patients treated each week. During 1966, 5,049 treatments were carried out on 715 people.

Home Bound Patients - These patients are treated by two qualified chiropodists employed directly by the Council on a part-time basis. During 1966, 1,993 visits were made to 447 patients.

## SECTION 37. REGISTRATION OF HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE

At the beginning of the year, eight Homes were registered with us as being suitable for providing accommodation for aged and infirm people. These were as follows:



107 Connaught Road	..	..	..	4 places
8 Southcote Road	..	..	..	18 "
106 Wokingham Road	..	..	..	7 "
Springfield St. Luke	..	..	..	27 "
272 Wokingham Road	..	..	..	2 "
4 College Road	..	..	..	14 "
31 Alexandra Road	..	..	..	6 "
19 Bath Road	..	..	..	20 "

During the year the certificate of registration in respect of 19 Bath Road was surrendered and the establishment closed.

SECTION 47. REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF CARE & PROTECTION any action under this Section.	There has been no need to take
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SECTION 48. DUTY OF COUNCILS TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY PROTECTION FOR PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS, ETC.	Once again I have to report that now it is becoming more widely known that
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the Council have a responsibility to provide temporary protection for the property of persons admitted to hospital, etc., we are receiving more requests to carry out this work. As I have said before, regular visitation is absolutely necessary if we are to carry out this service properly, and this, at times, places a heavy strain on the section responsible for this work.

SECTION 50. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD	Six burials (three male: three female) and two cremations (two male) were
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arranged during the year. Death grants were claimed and other monies recovered to offset against the expenses incurred. Assistance and advice has also been given to relatives where they have been unable to take responsibility for the funeral arrangements.

# Miscellaneous Items

CREMATION      The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Reading Crematorium. The following table shows the number of cremations over the last nineteen years:

1966	...	...	...	1,857
1965	...	...	...	1,731
1964	...	...	...	1,637
1963	...	...	...	2,064
1962	...	...	...	1,878
1961	...	...	...	1,720
1960	...	...	...	1,537
1959	...	...	...	1,485
1958	...	...	...	1,382
1957	...	...	...	1,270
1956	...	...	...	1,210
1955	...	...	...	992
1954	...	...	...	869
1953	...	...	...	891
1952	...	...	...	675
1951	...	...	...	763
1950	...	...	...	567
1949	...	...	...	524
1948	...	...	...	444

Of those cremated, 778 (41.9%) were borough residents and 1,079 (58.1%) came from outside the borough. Of the residents of the borough who died 51.7% were cremated.

NURSING HOMES      At the end of the year there were two Nursing Homes in the borough:

Dunedin (acute surgical cases)	-	17 beds
Reading University Health Centre	-	24 beds

NURSERY & CHILD MINDERS ACT, 1948      At the end of the year there were eight child minders, including three day nurseries registered in the town in respect of children.

EMPLOYMENT      I am indebted to Mr. C. Eggleton, Manager, Employment Exchange, Ministry of Labour, for the following report: The number of insured employees in the Reading Employment Exchange area was estimated to be 75,058 in June 1965, the latest date for which statistics are available. The numbers employed in the main industry groups were:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture and Horticulture	1,208	414	1,622
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,729	1,821	4,550
Engineering and Electrical Goods			
(including vehicle manufacture & repair)	4,933	1,394	6,327

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clothing and Footwear	189	604	793
Timber, Furniture & Shop Fittings	1,140	336	1,476
Printing and Publishing	1,576	876	2,452
Building and Civil Engineering	5,910	339	6,249
Transport (Road & Rail) and Communications	3,354	733	4,087
Distributive Trades	5,535	5,991	11,526
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,677	2,133	3,810
Professional & Scientific Services	3,864	6,859	10,723
Government Services (National & Local)	2,374	1,514	3,888

During 1966 the area continued to experience a high level of employment until the autumn months when demands for labour decreased and unemployment increased much more steeply than is usual at that time of year.

Demand for labour reached its peak in July when 2,072 unfilled vacancies were recorded at Reading Employment Exchange. By December this figure had fallen to 1,326. The reduction in the number of available vacancies was felt mainly in unskilled - and to a lesser extent in semi-skilled - work. Vacancies for skilled engineering workers however continued to be in good supply.

The heavy demand for female workers eased noticeably in the latter months of the year.

The level of unemployment in the area was low in the first nine months of the year, but rose appreciably in the later months. Nevertheless, the rate of unemployment throughout the year continued well below the national average, and by December the rate for the Reading area (including Henley for this purpose) stood at 1.4% of the estimated insured population compared with a national average of 2.4%.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the Reading Employment Exchange and the Reading County Borough Youth Employment Office at quarterly intervals were as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
March	360	131	47	19	557
June	333	87	12	4	436
September	376	115	45	24	560
December	817	158	8	5	988

# Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. J. Green, FRSII, FAPIII, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows:

The Compulsory Purchase Orders relating to approximately 200 houses in Chatham Street/Weldale Street/Great Knollys Street area, were confirmed during the year and progress was made in rehousing the occupants. Clearance areas in Whitley Street, Spring Gardens, Waterloo Road and Mount Street were declared, these forming the first phase of the Whitley Street Redevelopment Scheme. The Whitley Street area is one of five sections of the town where the Council decided to incorporate slum clearance with redevelopment in a comprehensive way.

**SLUM CLEARANCE** A review of the slum clearance programme was completed in September. Since the beginning of 1961, 1,053 unfit houses have been scheduled. Of these, 538 have been dealt with, together with an additional 132 badly arranged and unfit properties which were required to facilitate subsequent redevelopment. As a result of survey and routine inspections in the town, a further 341 unfit houses have been scheduled. The revised slum clearance programme adopted by the Council and subsequently approved by the Ministry, gives a total of 856 houses which, it is expected, will be dealt with in the period 1966/1970.

**COMPULSORY HOUSE IMPROVEMENT** The compulsory house improvement provisions included in the 1964 Housing Act are increasingly being made use of by tenants and a total of 92 applications has been dealt with so far. The majority of these have been dealt with by informal negotiation with owners and agents, whom we have found generally to be co-operative.

Some progress was also made with compulsory improvement areas. Although the procedure is somewhat time-consuming, there was of necessity a great deal of discussion with owners, agents and tenants who need to have explained to them what is involved. In many cases, alternative schemes of improvement had to be considered, for example whether to install amenities in a spare room or whether to accommodate the additional facilities in an extended or rearranged part of the house. Convenience and relative costs of improvements are important factors affecting both landlord and tenant and the views of both have to be carefully considered. It is pleasing to report, however, that there have been very few cases of real difficulty. An important aspect of housing improvement is that essential repair and renovation is the pre-requisite of improvement. There is no doubt that repair and improvement on the block principle extends the life of this type of property which still forms a fair proportion of the housing accommodation in the town.

The work done so far by way of area improvement, has been mainly of an introductory nature, and while there is no question that to secure improvements in this way is a valuable contribution to the housing amenities of the town, there has not yet been the opportunity to deal with



it on a more comprehensive scale.

**NOISE** The problem of noise in the environment continues to increase and the department was involved in a number of investigations concerning noise from industry, commercial establishments and domestic premises. It is said that the general background level of noise is at present increasing at the rate of one decibel per year which means that, if we continue this rate, noise will be about doubled in ten years. It is necessary therefore that all practicable measures should be taken to eliminate or subdue noise wherever possible.

The Wilson Report suggested that noise output should be seriously considered when machines and plant are designed and installed and that a great deal can be done to prevent noise from industry by advice and good planning. Noise potential is among the factors considered when we examine plans of new buildings and industrial development in the planning stage. To assist industrialists and others concerned with this matter, an advisory leaflet, outlining various factors of noise prevention and reduction, has been produced by the department. It is interesting to note that, at the time of writing this report, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has issued a circular relating to noise, in which local authorities are requested to take more vigorous action in this field.

**SLAUGHTERING CENTRES** It will be noted in the body of the report that the number of slaughtering centres in Reading has been reduced since the War from seven to one. However, there is more slaughtering done at the abattoirs today than there has been in the whole of the town in the past. This tendency towards concentrated slaughtering affords opportunity for improved conditions concerned with this important aspect of public health. Plans to improve the slaughtering potential and the hygienic aspects at the abattoirs are being implemented, which should result in Reading having one of the most up-to-date slaughtering establishments in the country.

It has become apparent, particularly in the last twelve months or so, that a reduction in slaughtering centres is creating a problem with the training of students and others associated with meat inspection, and it has become quite clear that more provision should be made at our larger centres for meat inspection training. It has been agreed in principle to make better provision for training at Reading. There is a great deal to be done however before the plan can materialise.

**MEAT INSPECTION** The policy of employing authorised meat inspectors to work under the supervision of the Senior public health inspector on meat inspection, is working reasonably well. With the difficulty in the recruitment of public health inspectors, ways and means are being considered as to how additional assistance can be provided in other aspects of environmental health work.

Once again I would like to thank all members of the staff for their support and endeavour during the year which has been a difficult one from



a staffing point of view.

## 1. Housing

**CLEARANCE AREAS**      The following 114 houses were included in Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders during 1966:

50-68 Whitley Street	Clearance Area No. 1/66 (Whitley Street)
26-48 Whitley Street	Clearance Area No. 2/66 (Whitley Street)
1-39 Spring Gardens 8-14 (consecutive) Spring Terrace 16-22 Whitley Street	} Clearance Area No. 3/66 (Whitley Street, Spring Gardens & Spring Terrace)
4-24, 32, 36 & 44-48 Mount Street 5 & 9-35 Mount Street 12-26 & 34 Spring Gardens 2-34 Waterloo Road 3-7 & 13 Waterloo Road	

The undermentioned 62 houses previously included in Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders, now confirmed, were demolished during the year:

2-18 Coley Place	Clearance Area No. 1/63 (Coley Place) CPO 1963
55, 57 & 61-65 Hosier Street	Parts of Clearance Areas Nos. 3/62 & 4/62 (Hosier Street) CPO 1962
98-124 Kennet Side and 3-19 Orts Road	Part of Clearance Area No. 2/62 (Kennet Side, Back Road, Devonshire Place & Orts Road) CPO 1962
5-19 Lavender Street	Part of Clearance Area No. 1/61 (Lavender Street & Soho Street) CPO 1962
1 & 2 Rupert Court	Part of Clearance Area No. 8/60 (Rupert Court) CPO 1960
34-40 Soho Street	Clearance Area No. 5/61 (Soho Street) CPO 1962
46 & 48 Soho Street	Clearance Area No. 4/61 (Soho Street) CPO 1962

50-66 Soho Street

Clearance Area No. 3/61  
(Soho Street) CPO 1962

The following Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government:

Clearance Area No. 1/64 (Dover Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 1/65 (Chatham Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 2/65 (Chatham Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 3/65 (Chatham Street & York Place) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 4/65 (Bedford Road & Trinity Place) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 5/65 (Chatham Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 6/65 (Chatham Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 7/65 (Chatham Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 8/65 (Chatham Street & Alfred Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 9/65 (Alfred Street, Eaton Place & Providence Place) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 10/65 (Great Knollys Street, North Street & Weldale Street) CPO 1965  
Clearance Area No. 11/65 (Wolsley Street) CPO 1965

**INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES**      The following 13 houses were represented under section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, as being unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense and in each case Closing Orders were made:

7 Blakes Cottages; 47 Brunswick Street; 19 Crown Street; 82 East Street; 35, 37 & 39 Mundesley Street; 1 Northfield Cottages; 1, 3 & 5 St. Saviour's Road; 8 Victoria Road and 20 Whitley Street.

Numbers 54 & 56 Spring Gardens and 93 & 95 Weldale Street, houses owned by the local authority, were certified unfit.

Closing Orders made during 1959 in respect of the basement flat, 127 Castle Hill, and during 1963 in respect of 5 Orchard Street, were revoked following extensive repairs carried out by the owners.

The undermentioned 35 houses, already subject to action under the Housing Act, 1957, were demolished:

16 Alfred Street	-	Closing Order 1961
1A-35 Bartletts Cottages	-	Certified Unfit 1958, 1961 & 1965
84 Castle Street	-	Closing Order 1961
3A Creseent Road	-	Certified Unfit 1963
15 & 19 East Street	-	Certified Unfit 1963
68 Hosier Street	-	Certified Unfit 1963
1-4 Kentwood Terrace	-	Closing Orders 1964
40-46 Southampton Street	-	Certified Unfit 1963
93-95 Weldale Street	-	Certified Unfit 1966
97 Weldale Street	-	Closing Order 1962

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS      Seventy representations were made by tenants of dwellings outside improvement areas requesting the local authority to exercise its compulsory powers to secure improvements. In six cases the local authority refused to exercise its compulsory powers, not being satisfied that the dwellings would remain in use for not less than 15 years. The remaining cases were investigated and informal negotiations with the "persons having control" resulted in 46 undertakings to carry out the necessary improvements being obtained and accepted. A further three undertakings were obtained following the service of Preliminary Notices. It was only necessary to serve an Immediate Improvement Notice in one instance. In two cases the works specified, in undertakings previously given, were completed and the dwellings improved to the full standard.

The initial formal action to be taken in respect of Improvement Area No. 1, 1964 (Liverpool Road, London Road, Manchester Road and Radstock Road) was completed this year. Originally, out of 190 dwellings, 62 were found to be lacking amenities. Informal action resulted in 13 being improved, mostly owner-occupied dwellings. The remaining 49 consisted of 26 owner-occupied and 23 tenanted dwellings. Most of these owner-occupiers are elderly and have no desire for improvement. In the case of the tenanted dwellings, four undertakings to carry out improvements have been given by persons having control, and three Immediate Improvement Notices and 16 Suspended Improvement Notices have been served. It is anticipated that, in due course, the action taken in this area will have the effect of increasing the proportion of houses with the essential amenities from 67% to 78%.

In Improvement Area No. 2, 1966 (Belmont Road, Cranbury Road, Elm Park Road, Oxford Road and Prince of Wales Avenue), there were originally 177 dwellings lacking amenities, out of a total of 310. Informal action has already accounted for a considerable number of improvements in the owner-occupied dwellings, and to a lesser extent, in the tenanted dwellings. During this year, 32 Preliminary Notices were served, five undertakings to carry out improvements were given by persons having control, and ten Immediate Improvement Notices and 15 Suspended Improvement Notices were served. There are still about 50 tenanted dwellings lacking amenities to be dealt with formally during 1967. It is estimated that, in due course, the overall effect of the action to be taken in this area will increase the proportion of houses with essential amenities from 43% to 79%.

HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION      As a result of complaints, routine inspections and surveys for various purposes, a further 27 premises were found to be houses in multi-occupation, bringing the total of known cases to 455. None of the newly discovered houses in multi-occupation had been in such use for a period in excess of four years and they were, in accordance with established practice, referred to the Planning Officer and the Fire Authority. Following approval on these matters, informal action was instituted under

the Housing Acts.

Due to deterioration of conditions at one of the older established houses in multi-occupation, it became necessary to serve a Notice of Intention to make a Management Order. Subsequently a Management Order was made and remedial works put in hand.

Three houses known to be in multi-occupation ceased to be used as such during the year, and six premises were dealt with by the Town Clerk since they were being sub-let contrary to the terms of the Council mortgage.

In cases involving coloured immigrants, and where the occasion demanded it, a close liaison was maintained with the department's Welfare Officer appointed for this purpose.

Whilst shortage of staff continues to restrict the amount of time devoted to this subject, attention was paid to urgent cases of which we were aware, and it is felt that some progress has been made.

**CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR** Four applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, compared with one in 1965. One application was received from the landlord for a certificate as to the remedying of defects. This certificate was granted.

**REPAIR OF HOUSES** Many of the complaints received by the department were in respect of housing defects. Some 408 dwelling houses were inspected during the year following complaints. Preliminary notices were served in 281 cases and many informal letters sent. It was necessary to serve statutory notices in 88 cases. There were 2,127 inspections for the purpose of supervising works in progress, interviewing owners and builders and generally securing compliance with the notices served. Owners made 301 houses fit.

**INFORMATION RE LAND CHARGES, IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, MORTGAGES ETC.** Information relating to dwelling houses as regards outstanding notices and possible slum clearance action, was supplied in many cases on official searches of the Land Charges Register - some 3,403 forms were dealt with during the year.

Observations as to future slum clearance proposals and the potential life of dwelling houses were made in respect of 912 applications for local authority mortgages in addition to which very many verbal enquiries were dealt with.

Similar observations were made in respect of 285 applications for improvement grants, the vast majority of which were the subject of visits and inspections.

Fifty four properties offered for sale to the local authority were inspected and reported on as to fitness or unfitness, likely clearance action or possible future life, suitability for use as intermediate



accommodation and details of necessary repairs.

In addition to these inter-departmental requests for information, numerous enquiries from solicitors, property owners, agents and members of the general public were dealt with.

**OVERCROWDING** Many complaints regarding unsatisfactory housing conditions, including overcrowding, were investigated and, where necessary, appropriate recommendations were made to the Housing department.

#### A Summary of Housing Repair Work under the Housing and Public Health Acts

Number of inspections for the purpose of Housing						
Consolidated Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	924
Number of general inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,127
Number of Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	281
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	235
Number of Statutory Notices served under the Public Health Act						
Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	88
Number of Statutory Notices (Public Health Act) complied with by owners (including some outstanding 1965)						
						97
Number of houses made fit	..	..	..	..	..	301

## 2. Food Administration

The many aspects of food administration, which account for a large proportion of the work of the department, are dealt with under the usual sub-headings, as follows:

- (a) Slaughterhouses and inspection of meat
- (b) Unwholesome food condemned
- (c) Milk
- (d) Food handling
- (e) Sampling, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) **SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND INSPECTION OF MEAT** Venners' bacon factory, one of our two licensed slaughtering centres in the town, discontinued slaughtering in November. In giving notice, the firm indicated that while it could not be envisaged at this stage, they could not exclude the possibility of resuming slaughtering at some time in the future.

Since the de-control of slaughtering after the War, the number of slaughtering establishments have been reduced from seven to one. However, it is interesting to note that the number of animals slaughtered at the abattoirs was an all-time record, the total being 167,747 for the year,



compared with 163,494 for 1965.

The plans of Alf. Meade Limited to improve the general arrangements at the abattoirs progressed during the year. A new entrance was constructed near the Caversham Road end of Abattoirs Road, and a cattle race now brings in the animals at the rear of the abattoirs. This should improve considerably the hygienic design of the establishment which will be further improved when a new smalls entrance can be similarly constructed at the western end of the smalls section buildings. The new cattle entrance, of course, is the first stage of the re-organisation of the abattoirs which it is intended will be converted to the complete vertical line system of dressing, complete with mechanical hide remover. This development will have the effect of increasing the throughput potential and should make Reading abattoirs one of the best equipped in the south of England.

The installation of a new steam boiler intended primarily for the provision of hot water, was nearing completion at the end of the year, and there was a further extension of the lining of interior walls with stainless steel sheeting, which appears to be a most satisfactory finish for sections subject to considerable wear.

Further experience with the system of washing-down of carcasses with sprays, indicates that this is a much more satisfactory method of cleaning down than by the use of the old wiping cloth, and indeed regulations recently introduced now prohibit the use of the old-fashioned wiping cloths. Additional pressurizing units were introduced so that high pressure water is now available at all points in the abattoirs, an amenity which has improved considerably the means of cleaning down wall and floor surfaces in the slaughtering and lairaging sections of the premises.

#### Meat for Export

The export trade continues to play a significant part in maintaining and increasing throughput at the abattoirs. There were discussions during the year with Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and a local veterinarian, concerning the slaughtering and meat inspection regulations of the foreign importing companies and the satisfactory understanding we have enjoyed over the last few years continued this year. Reading should be reasonably well-equipped to meet any requirements which may ensue from Common Market developments.

#### Casualty Animals

As detailed below, some 588 animals were sent into the abattoirs during the year as casualties. These are animals sent in because of injury, difficulty of parturition, suspected injury or sickness. In all these cases, it is necessary to obtain from the owner, or veterinarian attending the animal, the reasons for emergency slaughter, details of symptoms, the treatment given and particulars of any drugs which may have been administered.

There was a number of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the

country during the year, some of which involved the south of England. It was therefore necessary to exercise increased vigilance at the abattoirs in connection with this matter.

Details of casualties admitted to the slaughterhouses during the year, are as follows: heifers and steers 45; cows 190; calves 3; sheep 71; pigs 279.

### Cruelty to Animals

An important part of the duties of the Inspectors is to enforce the Slaughter of Animals (Cruelty) Regulations. While it was necessary to draw the attention of owners to one or two matters concerning these regulations, no proceedings were instituted during the year.

### Meat Inspection

The throughput at the Reading slaughterhouses was 214,556 animals, or 863,796 inspection units, compared with 215,837 animals or 799,054 inspection units for 1965. The overall increase in inspection units therefore was 9% over the figure for last year.

In view of the legislation which was introduced under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, which give local authorities the power to control slaughtering hours in private slaughterhouses, there were discussions with Alf. Meade Limited to see how slaughtering and inspection hours could be improved. Slaughtering hours for the abattoirs were agreed as follows:

	<u>Cattle Slaughterhouse</u>	<u>Small Animal Slaughterhouse</u>
Monday	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 7.00 p. m.
Tuesday	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.
Wednesday	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.
Thursday	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.
Friday	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m.
Saturday	7.00 a. m. - 3.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m. - 3.00 p. m.

(Meat inspection continues for approximately one hour after slaughtering finishes)

In view of local circumstances, however, not the least of which was the closing down of Venners, and the fact that September to December is the heaviest kill period, there was some difficulty in conforming to the hours agreed. We have, of course, entered the period of re-organisation at the abattoir, already mentioned, and it might be the end of 1967 or the beginning of 1968 before the new system of slaughtering and dressing is operating properly. In the meantime, the working arrangements of Meat Inspectors are being kept under review. I am pleased to be able to report that, with the co-operation of the auctioneers at the Cattle Market, and owners who deal in calves for slaughter on a Saturday, it was found possible to improve the finishing time on the smalls side on Saturdays.

Reading is one of some 30 slaughtering centres in the country

submitting special statistics relating to the incidence of disease or abnormality in meat. There was also liaison with the Divisional Veterinary Officer to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food on mutual problems. A number of specimens was submitted to the Veterinary Investigation Officer at Coley Park for laboratory examination. As Reading is a large slaughtering centre it is appropriate that we should have the expert laboratory service of the Ministry here, which service has been extremely valuable to us.

Requests for practical meat inspection training received from a number of student Public Health Inspectors employed by other authorities, are being provided for as far as our resources allow. There are also one or two people from overseas who have been referred to the authority by the Ministry for practical meat inspection experience: some also from the Veterinary College at Bristol. With the gradual reduction in slaughtering centres throughout the country, the established training centres are becoming more important. The Council are cognizant of this fact and they have agreed, in principle, to set up a training centre at Reading abattoirs as the circumstances allow. With the re-organisation which is going on at the abattoirs, it is hoped to be able to make reasonable provision for this essential service. Alf. Meade Limited, the occupier of the abattoirs, has agreed to co-operate in this matter.

A circular was received from the Ministry of Health during the year, drawing attention to the need for frequent and regular visits to be made to poultry processing establishments in the district. There are no large establishments in the town but visits and inspections are made as far as possible to the premises where poultry is slaughtered and dressed for sale.

#### Meat Inspection Charges

Meat inspection charges are agreed on a contract basis, a system which was introduced in 1963.

#### Tuberculosis

For comparative purposes, the incidence of tuberculosis found in the various classes of animals, is shown in the table below:

YEAR	Cattle (excluding cows)		Cows		Calves		Pigs	
	Kill	% affected	Kill	% affected	Kill	% affected	Kill	% affected
1948	3,687	12.04	1,631	49.85	4,297	-	10,235	3.89
1960	13,812	0.898	13,988	0.114	23,073	-	62,089	0.098
1961	19,842	1.74	11,617	0.15	23,077	0.002	70,071	0.15
1962	17,560	0.90	13,783	0.31	23,417	0.017	78,219	0.16
1963	16,239	0.228	16,491	0.024	19,655	-	72,495	0.099
1964	15,792	0.032	13,678	0.051	12,238	-	85,874	0.052
1965	20,369	0.015	12,069	0.025	7,882	-	99,994	0.084
1966	31,034	0.019	9,615	0.093	9,119	0.098	100,373	0.180

### Cysticercus Bovis

Thirty three carcasses were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis either viable or resolved, compared with 27 last year. There were no generalised cases. In 17 instances, carcasses were refrigerated as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations before being passed as fit for human consumption. In other cases, where not more than one degenerate cyst was found, offals were condemned, and after jointing produced no evidence of viable infestation, the meat was released.

Low temperature refrigerated facilities are satisfactory in Reading. A number of carcasses affected with cysticercus bovis were sent in from local authority districts outside Reading for the purpose of refrigeration for the prescribed period. It was necessary in these cases to collaborate with the authorities concerned. We arrange for surveillance of the carcasses, and after the appropriate treatment, carcasses are finally inspected and passed by our own inspectors.

### Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1950

Public Health Inspectors qualified in meat inspection, are appointed as authorised officers for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts and are responsible for ensuring appropriate disposal of diseased carcasses and for the disinfection of infected premises.

Routine inspection was carried out during the year of piggeries in the town and particular attention was given to the requirements of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, and the Swine Fever Order, 1963. Twenty four piggeries are registered with the authority under the former Order which, in general, was reasonably complied with.

In the course of inspections of premises concerned with the sale of poultry, dead or alive, attention was given to the cleanliness of the crates or containers used for the transportation of birds, the importance of which is being stressed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food as a means of preventing the spread of fowl pest, etc.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

A total of 49 licences to slaughter animals under the provisions of the above Act were issued. The system of issuing a conditional licence to a man newly taking up this work, is still working satisfactorily.

### Condemned Meat

At the abattoirs and in the other slaughterhouse 103 tons of meat were condemned. The table below sets out the number of carcasses inspected, together with the details of condemnations, and is in the form required by the Ministry. We have been consulted by the Ministry and other organisations in connection with certain types of disease found on meat inspection.

The number of pigs condemned for pyaemia or pyrexia continues to be high. Reference has been made to this matter in past years and no doubt appropriate attention is being given to this matter in the field.



	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	31,034	9,615	9,119	64,415	100,373	-
Number inspected	31,034	9,615	9,119	64,415	100,373	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned.	10	122	143	76	404	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7,991	5,443	98	6,484	28,844	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	25.79	57.89	2.64	10.18	29.81	-
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	8	9	-	185	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.019	0.093	0.098	-	0.180	-
Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	33	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



## WHOLE CARCASSES

	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bruising and injuries	-	2	-	16	-	2
Immaturity	-	-	-	2	4	-
Joint-ill	-	-	-	34	-	-
Jaundice	2	1	-	-	-	-
Oedema and/or emaciation	4	55	1	66	28	66
Pyæmia	-	9	-	5	267	-
Pyrexia	-	14	-	12	75	-
All septicæmia conditions	2	39	1	8	30	8
Tumours	-	1	-	-	-	-
Johnes disease	-	1	-	-	-	-
	8	123	2	143	404	76

## PART CARCASSES

	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Abscess	-	3	-	-	81	7
Arthritis	-	12	-	-	805	335
Bruising and/or injuries	-	-	-	7	18	6
Tumours	-	2	-	-	-	-
	-	17	-	7	904	348

## ORGANS, ETC.

### Heads and Tongues

Tuberculosis	..	..	207
Abscess	..	..	437
Actinomyeosis	..	..	86
Cysticercus Bovis	..	..	33

### Lungs

Tuberculosis	..	..	18
Abscess	..	..	181
Congestion	..	..	4,021
Echinococcosis (cysts)	..	..	117
Distomatosis	..	..	39
Pleurisy	..	..	4,350
Pneumonia	..	..	6,560

## ORGANS, ETC. (continued)

<u>Livers</u>				<u>Stomachs</u>			
Abscess	..	..	.. 1,125	Inflammation/Peritonitis	..	..	2,788
Angioma	..	..	.. 1,204				
Cirrhosis	..	..	.. 1,842	<u>Hearts</u>			
Echinococcosis (cysts)	..	..	.. 94	Pericarditis	..	..	4,495
Fatty degeneration	..	..	.. 53	Cysticereus Bovis	..	..	15
Distomatosis	..	..	.. 19,614	<u>Kidneys</u>			
Milkspot	..	..	.. 6,408	Cysts	..	..	920
Necrosis	..	..	.. 99	Nephritis	..	..	1,352
Peritonitis	..	..	.. 3,110				
<u>Part Livers</u>				<u>Intestines</u>			
Distomatosis	..	..	357	Tuberculosis	..	..	1
<u>Spleens</u>				Peritonitis	..	..	3,106
Peritonitis	..	..	.. 1,807	<u>Skirts</u>			
<u>Udders</u>				Cysticercus Bovis	..	..	9
Abscess	..	..	.. 24	Peritonitis	..	..	50
Mastitis	..	..	.. 148				
<u>Knacker's Yard</u>							

There is only one knacker's yard in the borough. Although no slaughtering is carried out, it is subject to annual licensing by the Council. The premises were reasonably well-maintained during the year. The register kept in accordance with the Knacker's Yard Orders shows that 146 bovine and 51 equine carcasses were dealt with on the premises. Public Health Inspectors made numerous visits to the premises.

(b) UNWHOLESOME FOOD      Nine hundred and forty nine visits were  
      CONDEMNED                    paid to food establishments during the  
    year for the purpose of inspecting food-  
      stuffs and to condemn that which was found to be unfit for human  
      consumption. Approximately 13½ tons of food were condemned and 946  
      certificates issued to the traders concerned. Some of this work forms  
      part of routine duties involving visits and inspections to food establish-  
      ments, but we have many requests from traders for advice on the fitness  
      of food. Details of food condemned are given below. The condemna-  
      tions for bacon, gammon and ham, for meat and offals, are still very  
      high, especially in view of the availability of refrigeration these days.

# CONDEMNED FOOD

Almonds .. ..	9 lbs.
Bacon, Gammon, Ham ..	5,521 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Beef Loaf .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Biscuits .. ..	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Butter .. ..	89 "
Cereal .. ..	7 "
Cheese .. ..	127 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Chocolate .. ..	4 "
Corned Beef .. ..	428 "
Cream .. ..	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Curry .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dried Fruit .. ..	12 "
Egg - Frozen .. ..	46 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Faggots .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fish .. ..	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Flour .. ..	75 "
Fruit Juice .. ..	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fruit & Vegetables .. ..	1,362 "
Jam/Marmalade .. ..	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Luncheon Meat .. ..	102 "
Meat .. ..	9,052 "
Milk - Condensed .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Milk - Dried .. ..	56 "
Milk - Evaporated .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Mustard .. ..	6 "
Offal .. ..	3,229 "
Pastes/Spreads .. ..	11 "
Pasty Filling .. ..	3 "
Pastry .. ..	7 "
Pickles .. ..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pies - Various .. ..	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Pork Shoulder .. ..	358 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Poultry .. ..	258 "
Rice .. ..	18 "
Salt .. ..	7 "
Sauce .. ..	5 "
Sausage Meat - Beef .. ..	13 "
Sausage Meat - Pork .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sausages .. ..	134 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Soup .. ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Steak & Kidney Pudding .. ..	3 "
Stew .. ..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Stewed Steak .. ..	2 "
Sugar .. ..	43 "
Syrup - Lolly .. ..	12 "
Tins - Assorted .. ..	2,322 tins
Tongue .. ..	87 lbs.
Yeast .. ..	112 "

## FOOD CONDEMNED BY REASON OF BREAKDOWN IN REFRIGERATION

Arctic Rolls	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Beefburgers	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Beef Slices	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Cakes	..	..	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Chicklets	..	..	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Chips	..	..	..	28	"
Dinners	..	..	..	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Faggots	..	..	..	18	"
Fish	..	..	..	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Fish - Shell	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	27	"
Fish Fingers	..	..	..	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Fruit & Vegetables	..	..	..	327	"
Ice Cream	..	..	..	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Juices - Fruit	..	..	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Meat	..	..	..	13	"
Mousse	..	..	..	49	"
Pastry	..	..	..	36	"
Pet Packs	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pies	..	..	..	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Pork Chop	..	..	..	2	"
Poultry	..	..	..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Rissoles	..	..	..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sausages	..	..	..	81	"
Sausage Rolls	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Scampi	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Steak - Braised	..	..	..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Steaklets/Steakburgers	..	..	..	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	"

(c) MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS      There are two licensed HTST milk pasteurisation plants operated by The Reading Co-operative Retail Services Limited at Stanley Grove, and the Dairy Department, Reading University, respectively, the latter being primarily for instruction and demonstration purposes for the dairy students, but is available for use for trade purposes at peak periods or in the event of emergency. The bulk tank collection of milk has proceeded smoothly and has resulted in more efficient temperature control in supplies prior to pasteurisation, an important aspect of processing.

The following licences were issued, relating either to new premises or in connection with changes in occupation: 20 Pasteurised; 6 Sterilised; 2 Vending Machines (Pasteurised); 1 Ultra Heat Treated.

### Milk Reeceptacles

Bottles submitted to the Public Health laboratory for examination, gave satisfactory bacteriological standards, the colony counts being well within the provisional classification range. A bottle of milk delivered to one of the local primary schools was found to contain a cigarette end. Proceedings were instituted against the firm, whose processing plant is situated outside the borough, and a fine of £20 was imposed.

The milk industry is making considerable effort to deal with the problem of milk packaging and milk distribution, but the use of cartons does not seem to be progressing as much as was expected, mainly due to cost. Experiments are being carried out with new light-weight milk bottles, which may contribute to an alleviation of distribution costs, but the problem of the dirty milk bottle remains very much the same and is a constant problem to the trade. It would appear that the only real answer is a non-returnable container.

### Samples: Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The results of samples submitted to the Public Health laboratory for examination under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, are as follows:

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	384	Phosphatase	383	1	-
		Methylene Blue	379	5	-
Sterilised	99	Turbidity	99	-	-
Untreated	124	Methylene Blue	177	6	1

Only one phosphatase failure was reported during the year in connection with a Channel Island pasteurised milk, which also failed the methylene blue test. Recording charts at the pasteurising plant in question were checked and found to be in order, and the plant was free from mechanical faults. Subsequent samples satisfied both tests.

Six untreated milk samples failed the methylene blue test from 124 samples taken. This was a marked improvement on the previous year's figures when 19 failed out of 122 taken.

### School Milk

All milk supplied to schools is pasteurised and the quality continues to be satisfactory. Checks were made under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act.



### Antibiotics in Milk

Bulk milk supplies before processing, and untreated milk sold locally, were examined for the presence of penicillin during the year under review, when 47 milk samples were tested. The presence of penicillin was detected in two samples taken from bulk supplies, both samples containing 0.02 international units per millilitre.

The County Council in whose area the farms supplying the bulk supplies were situated, was informed and extensive sampling at individual farms was carried out, but with negative results.

### Brucella Abortus

The quantity of raw milk sold in the borough is very small, and was further reduced when one producer/retailer discontinued business. The number of local raw milk retailers is now two, both with establishments outside the borough.

No samples were submitted for examination for brucella abortus. The two sources mentioned are checked by the county authorities.

### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no processing plants in the district, and no samples of liquid egg were submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test.

### Ice Cream

The number of dealers registered for the storage and sale of ice cream was 622. Only one establishment manufactures ice cream and the heat treatment plant at these premises has been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

The majority of samples reported in provisional grades 3 and 4, were obtained from soft ice cream manufacturing vehicles operating from a central depot. Ice cream mix is stored at the depot in sealed cans or polythene containers, being transported from the manufacturers by refrigerated vans. Advice was given on sterilisation methods and temperature control, and an improvement in grading results was effected.

One hundred and sixty seven samples of ice cream and ten samples of liquid mix were submitted to the Public Health laboratory for examination, with the following results:

	<u>Ice Cream</u>	<u>Liquid Mix</u>
Provisional Grade 1	117	2
Provisional Grade 2	15	-
Provisional Grade 3	18	-
Provisional Grade 4	17	8

### Ice Cream Vehicles, Stalls, etc.

The stalls erected in parks, playing fields and Thames-side, and ice cream vehicles operating in the town, were regularly inspected during the year and conditions were found to be fairly satisfactory.

(d) FOOD HANDLING      Routine visits to food premises registered or otherwise subject to regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, continued during the year. The figure of 5,909 visits indicates, to some extent, the demand which this aspect of the work made on the time of Public Health inspectors. Special attention was given to restaurants and cafes, confectioners, meat preparation shops, bakehouses and similar places where the more susceptible types of food are prepared and handled. Routine visits were supplemented by special inspections, which were made in consequence of complaints received from the public concerning unsatisfactory food handling and in connection with incidents of contaminated and suspect food. It was also necessary to discuss with architects and owners of food establishments the plans of new food premises, of which there were a fair number. In particular, increased attention is being given to temperature control of perishable goods like prepared meats, pies and processed foods which, of course, is very much in the interests of food hygiene as storage at low temperature has the effect of maintaining goods in a satisfactory condition both from the point of view of keeping quality and bacteriological condition.

Most traders are becoming increasingly aware of the public demand for improved standards in food premises, which may well be due to the increasing publicity being given to various aspects of consumer demand.

There seems to be a steady increase in the quantity of food being sold in the pre-packed state. This has the effect of tending towards improved standards in that pre-packed goods must indicate the manufacturer or packer, so that any departure from good quality can be identified with particular firms. This again has produced an awareness amongst manufacturers and packers for the need to educate food retailers in the proper rotation of stocks and the various ways in which the different kinds of food need to be handled, stored and exhibited for sale. It has become the practice amongst the large reputable firms for advisory booklets to be issued to food retailers with regard to these matters, and many have produced codes of practice which have been agreed with the health authorities.

An aspect of food handling and sale, which has been of particular concern to health authorities in the past, is to be subject to closer control in the future. I refer to street trading, in respect of which new regulations - The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 - will come into operation on the 1st January, 1967. Briefly, the new regulations require that all stalls (which includes most vehicles) shall be provided with suitable equipment for personal ablution and, where necessary, the washing of food, together with other requirements relating to food hygiene. There is provision for exemption in certain cases and a number of applications for exemptions was dealt with towards the end of the year. It was necessary to discuss the requirements of the new regulations with many firms in the town. In order to assist food traders, an abstract of the regulations was prepared and distributed to the stall-holders and firms who may be affected.

Recommendations relating to the new regulations have been made

with respect to the market stalls.

A number of inspections were made of street traders' vehicles during the year, including a number of late night visits.

### Hygiene Education

An endeavour was made to establish a course of training at one of our large establishments in the town but unfortunately it was not completed because of lack of support. This is an aspect of the work which has not been very fruitful so far. It is, however, a matter with which we shall have to persevere and new forms of approach will be considered.

We continued to give lectures and film shows to interested people. In connection with this matter, there was co-operation between the department and the Catering Officer of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, who assembled staff from the various hospitals in the Reading Group to receive instruction in this way. Talks were also given to various organisations in the town. Whilst it is generally recognised that there is a need for educational facilities for food handlers - not the least because catering staff is constantly changing - unfortunately there is a great deal of apathy amongst workers of this industry. It would be interesting to know how many of these workers are part-time, and whether the factor of time available to participate is the all-important one.

### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

- (1) Number of premises
- (2) Number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (3) Number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (4) Number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Type	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Butchers	97	97	97	97
Grocers	301	301	301	301
Cake Shops	42	42	42	42
Fish Shops (Wet)	33	33	33	33
Fish Shops (Fried)	37	37	37	37
Greengrocers	93	93	93	93
School Canteens	32	32	32	32
Works Canteens	30	30	30	30
Cafes	88	88	88	88
Sweet Shops	146	146	146	146
Bakehouses	13	13	13	13
Licensed Premises	155	155	155	155

### Food Complaints and Legal Proceedings

The general public's interest in the question of food and food handling standards is reflected, in some measure, in the number of complaints

received during the year in connection with these matters and which totalled 71. All complaints were investigated, and whilst in some instances complaints were found to be unjustified, the Health Committee instructed that warnings should be given in 17 cases, and that legal proceedings should be instituted in one case. Details are given below:

Warnings:

Mouldy crumpets (3)  
Mouldy steak & kidney pie (3)  
Metal in pork pie  
Extraneous matter in tin of corned beef  
Maggots in dried fruit  
Extraneous matter in a loaf of bread  
Mouldy loaf of bread  
Piece of metal in chocolate confectionery (2)  
Piece of metal in sausage (2)  
Metal nut in loaf of bread  
Mouldy muffins

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 Section 3(1)  
Boys of 17 and 16 years of age stunning pigs -  
not licensed. Letter of warning.

Legal Proceedings:

Food & Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2  
Extraneous matter in bottle of milk. Fined £25.

Merchandise Marks Act

Food premises were regularly checked in connection with the marking of imported foodstuffs exposed for sale - some 511 visits being concerned with this matter.

(e) SAMPLING, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Legislation which came into operation during 1966 included:

1. The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations, 1966 - prohibit, subject to certain regulations, the use of any mineral hydrocarbon in the composition or preparation of food, the sale of food containing any mineral hydrocarbon, and the consignment delivery or importation of any food containing any mineral hydrocarbon.
2. The Salad Cream Regulations, 1966 - specify compositional requirements regulating the amount of vegetable oil and egg yolk solids contained in salad cream.
3. The Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1966 - These regulations came into operation on the 9th December, 1966, and supersede the Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958, which, however, continue in force for a transitional period ending on the 8th September, 1967.



The regulations prescribe the amount and the description of the antioxidant permitted in specified foods. An antioxidant is described as any substance which delays, retards or prevents the development in food of rancidity or other flavour deterioration due to oxidation, but does not include lecithin, ascorbic acid, or its salts or esters, tocopherols, citric, tartaric, phosphoric acid or any permitted preservative, permitted emulsifier, permitted stabiliser, or permitted colouring matter.

During the year, 384 samples of food and drugs were submitted for examination. Thirteen (3.41%) were reported to be not up to standard. The figure for 1965 was thirteen (3.07%). Of the samples obtained, 66 were of milk, and of these five (7.57%) were below the prescribed standard. This, compared with three (2.58%) out of a total of 116 obtained last year.

The reduction in the number of milk samples taken was due to the changing circumstances of milk collection, milk now being collected in bulk tankers instead of in churns from individual farms.

#### Pesticide residues in foodstuffs

During the year we collaborated with Berkshire County Council and the Oxford City Council, in taking samples of foodstuffs for the assessment of contamination by pesticide residues. This investigation forms part of a systematic country-wide survey and follows proposals made in June, 1965, by the Association of Public Analysts.

Samples of bread, breakfast cereals, milk, infant foods, apples, canned fruit, potatoes and onions were submitted for examination for residues of organo-chlorine pesticides. Traceable amounts of lindane (0.2 p.p.m.) in breakfast cereal, and dieldrin (0.006 p.p.m.) in milk, were recorded, the remainder of the samples being reported as satisfactory. The sampling programme will continue until July, 1967, and a national report will no doubt be issued in due course.

Details of the food and drugs procured during the year, together with comments on the unsatisfactory samples, are contained in the following tables:

#### FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Article examined	Number of Samples	Number found to be genuine	Number not up to standard
Almonds	1	1	-
Aspirin	2	2	-
Backache pills	1	1	-
Baked beans	4	4	-
Batter mix	1	1	-
Beef loaf	1	1	-
Beef - hamburger	1	1	-



Food and Drug Samples (continued)

Article examined	Number of Samples	Number found to be genuine	Number not up to standard
Beef - minced	3	3	-
Beetroot	1	1	-
Biscuits	3	3	-
Biscuits - wafers	1	1	-
Bread	1	1	-
Bread & butter	4	4	-
Breakfast cereal	1	1	-
Bubblegum	1	1	-
Butter	9	9	-
Butter slices - raspberry	1	1	-
Cake	7	7	-
Capers	1	1	-
Carrots	1	1	-
Castor oil	1	1	-
Catarrh pastils	1	1	-
Cheese	8	7	1
Cheese - cream	2	2	-
Cheese spread	1	1	-
Chewing nuts	1	1	-
Chicken with vegetables	1	1	-
Chicken croquettes	1	1	-
Chicken fritters	1	1	-
Chicken & veal	1	1	-
Coconut	1	1	-
Coffee	4	4	-
Confectionery	8	8	-
Cornish pasty	1	1	-
Cough linctus	3	1	2
Cream	4	4	-
Crisps	1	1	-
Currants	2	2	-
Curry - chicken & rice	1	1	-
Dates	1	1	-
Dessert powder	1	1	-
Digestive powder	1	1	-
Drink - cola & rum	1	1	-
Drink - lemon	4	4	-
Drink - lemon powder	1	1	-
Drink - lemon barley	1	1	-
Drink - lemon juice	1	1	-
Drink - orange	3	3	-

Food and Drug Samples (continued)

Article examined	Number of Samples	Number found to be genuine	Number not up to standard
Dripping	1	1	-
Dyspepsia tablets	1	1	-
Faggots	1	1	-
Fish	1	1	-
Fish cakes	4	4	-
Fish fingers	1	1	-
Flavouring - brandy	1	1	-
Flavouring - syrup	1	1	-
Flour	8	8	-
Fruit - cherries	1	1	-
Fruit mixture	2	2	-
Fruit - dried	1	1	-
Fruit & honey breakfast	1	1	-
Fruit	3	3	-
Gel - orange	1	1	-
Ginger	1	1	-
Ham loaf	3	2	1
Ham mornay	1	1	-
Horlicks - malted milk	1	1	-
Ice cream	3	3	-
Ice lollies	2	2	-
Jam	1	1	-
Jelly	6	5	1
Ketchup - tomato	1	1	-
Lard	3	3	-
Laxative milpar	1	1	-
Lozenges	1	1	-
Luncheon meat	1	1	-
Marmalade	1	1	-
Margarine	1	1	-
Marzipan	1	1	-
Meat - steak fillets	1	1	-
Meat - pork luncheon	1	1	-
Meat - Spam	1	1	-
Meat - tinned	1	1	-
Menthol B.P.	1	1	-
Meringue	1	1	-
Milk	66	61	5
Milk - buttermilk	1	1	-
Milk - condensed	1	1	-
Mincemeat	4	4	-

Food and Drug Samples (continued)

Article examined	Number of Samples	Number found to be genuine	Number not up to standard
Mustard	3	3	-
Nougat	1	1	-
Nut oil	2	2	-
Oil - maize	1	1	-
Oil - mustard	1	1	-
Oxtail	1	1	-
Paste - meat	2	2	-
Pasty	1	1	-
Pastry	1	1	-
Peanuts	1	1	-
Peas	6	5	1
Pepper	1	1	-
Pholeodine linctus	1	1	-
Pickles	2	2	-
Pie - beef steak	1	1	-
Pie - eherry	1	1	-
Pie - chieken & mushroom	2	2	-
Pie - eottage	1	1	-
Pie - filling	1	1	-
Pie - minee	1	1	-
Pie - pork	1	1	-
Pie - steak & kidney	2	1	1
Pork - ehopped ham &	1	1	-
Potato	2	2	-
Prunes	1	1	-
Pudding - eustard	1	1	-
Pudding mix	1	1	-
Pudding - riee	4	4	-
Pudding - sago	1	1	-
Pudding - sponge	1	1	-
Pudding - steak & kidney	1	1	-
Salad - beetroot & onion	1	1	-
Salad eream	1	1	-
Salami	2	2	-
Sandwieh - salmon	1	1	-
Sardines	1	1	-
Salts	2	2	-
Sauce	6	6	-
Sauce - eranberry	1	1	-
Sauce - onion	1	1	-
Sausages	38	38	-

Food and Drug Samples (continued)

Article examined	Number of Samples	Number found to be genuinc	Number not up to standard
Sausage meat	2	2	-
Sausage rolls	7	7	-
Semolina	1	1	-
Soup	3	3	-
Spaghetti, tomato, cheese	1	1	-
Spinach	1	1	-
Spirits	4	4	-
Spread - chocolate	1	1	-
Spread - salmon	1	1	-
Steak & kidney pudding	3	3	-
Steak - stewed	2	2	-
Sugar	1	1	-
Sweets - cough	1	1	-
Tapioca	1	1	-
Tomato & spaghetti	1	1	-
Tongue	1	1	-
Vegetables	1	1	-
Vegetables in salt	1	1	-
Vegetables - spinach	2	2	-
Vegetables mixed in wine	1	1	-
Vinegar	3	3	-
Walnuts	1	1	-
Wine - ginger	1	1	-
Yeast tablets	2	2	-
Yoghurt (dairy cocktail)	3	2	1
Zinc & castor oil cream	1	1	-
	384	371	13

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF THE SAMPLES REPORTED  
AS ADULTERATED OR BELOW STANDARD**

No. of Sample	Article	Whether Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
69	Meat pie	Informal	Contained 93% gristle	Warning sent to firm
103	Orange jelly	Informal	Deficient in soluble solids	Matter taken up with firm
113	Cheddar cheese	Informal	Deficient in fat, contained 30.6% fat	Follow-up sample satisfactory
141	Milk	Formal	20% deficient in fat, contained 2.4% fat	Advice given by Milk Office of Ministry. Follow-up sample satisfactory
151	Milk	Informal	7% deficient in fat, contained 2.8% fat	
156	Milk	Informal	3% deficient in fat, contained 2.9% fat	
183	Milk	Formal	6.7% deficient in fat, contained 2.8% fat	Follow-up sample satisfactory
184	Milk	Formal	6.7% deficient in fat, contained 2.8% fat	
221	Chopped ham loaf	Informal	5% deficient in meat contained 60%	Follow-up sample deficient 1.5%. Matter taken up with producers
215	Dairy cocktail	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Matter taken up with firm
280	Gunga peas	Informal	Contained rice, stones, mud and sacking 1%	Matter taken up with firm. Follow-up sample satisfactory
224	Children's cherry cough linctus	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Matter taken up with manufacturer who agreed to change labels
228	Children's cough linctus	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Matter taken up with manufacturer who agreed to amend labels



Farm-bottled, untreated milks, certified to be deficient in fat, were obtained from a producer/retailer, whose premises were situated outside the borough. The Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture was contacted and advice given. Follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

Samples of Cherry cough linctus, in the Public Analyst's opinion, had no connection with cherries other than the colour and were wrongly labelled. This matter was drawn to the attention of the manufacturers concerned, that an apparent offence under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act had been committed. The firms concerned agreed to have the labels amended.

### 3. Atmospheric Pollution

**DARK SMOKE** During the year, eight instances of dark smoke emissions were investigated following receipt of complaints and routine observations of the chimneys were undertaken. This indicates a relatively high degree of compliance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, although the number of instances of dark smoke was slightly more than was the case last year. So far as the larger fuel-burning installations are concerned, there is now available a wide range of excellent appliances embodying varying degrees of automatic control and designed for fuels of all types. There is no longer therefore any valid reason why installations should not operate with a minimum of smoke.

So far as the eight contraventions are concerned, one establishment came under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority Inspector and reference was made to him for necessary action. Another of the contraventions was found to be due to a broken fire tube in a steam raising boiler, and in the remaining cases, trouble was caused by faulty manual operation of the installation or breakdown in automatic devices. Eight formal notices were served under section 30 relating to the emission of dark smoke.

#### INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES

New furnaces installed during the year were as follows:

Type of Furnace	Fuel		
	Oil	Gas	Solid Fuel
Warm Air Heaters	6	-	-
Sectional Heating Boilers	11	4	2
Steam Boilers	5	4	-
Rotary Steel Furnace	1	-	-

It will be noted again this year that new industrial and commercial furnaces installed either for heating or steam raising purposes, tended to be almost exclusively oil or gas fired. Due to economic reasons and the ability more easily to install fully automatic control with alternative fuels, the use of solid fuel for such plant is becoming less widely used.

In addition to the inspection and checking of newly-installed furnaces, consultation took place during the year with the managements of three iron foundries in the town in connection with proposals to install new metal melting furnaces. In one case, where the installation came within the provisions of the Alkali Acts, and the new furnace was being installed partly to eliminate nuisance to the neighbourhood from an older form of furnace, discussions took place with the management and the Alkali Inspector, and also with Town Planning, on the question of the amenities of the neighbourhood. Two other cases involved the installation of new cupolas. It was necessary here to check the size of plants and their nuisance potential with regard to the emission of fume smoke and grit. In one case a new plant was being installed so as to enable the management to comply with notices previously served in respect of grit emission.

It was necessary to comment on the re-siting of a galvanising shop which has given trouble from time to time in the Coley area. The arrestment of smoke and ammonium chloride fume from the discharge from a galvanising shop is a difficult problem, to which so far there is no practical solution other than selective siting of the plant and the discharge of fume at a sufficiently high level. Appropriate recommendations were made in this case.

**CHIMNEY HEIGHTS**      The proposed chimney for a new, large boiler installation was submitted to wind tunnel tests at the National Physical Laboratory, where it was possible to see on a scale model, the probable effects of various wind directions on the nuisance potential of the stack. The necessary chimney height was decided in the light of these experiments and the general recommendations laid down by the Ministry relating to chimneys.

In two cases involving proposed new Crown buildings within the borough, consultation took place with representatives of the Ministry of Buildings & Public Works and increased chimney heights were decided. In one case where the installation was designed so as to be adaptable to two different fuels, an appropriate condition was attached to the chimney height approval.

Consultation with developers and town planning was also being carried out at the end of the year in connection with the demolition of a high brick stack serving a bakery and its replacement by steel stacks to serve oil-fired ovens and a steam-raising boiler. The principle of the multi-flue stack is being considered in connection with this case.

Following letters to the local press concerning complaints of smoke from the crematorium in Henley Road, a detailed investigation was carried out when it was found that the complaints were not justified.

The plant at the crematorium is relatively new and there were no signs of defects either in the equipment or operating system.

The problems of adequate chimney heights do not relate only to industrial premises. Thought also had to be given to the siting requirements of stacks and flues at the new Prospect Park shopping centre at The Meadway. This is a high class shopping development with pedestrian access only to the centre shops, and where consideration has had to be given to the effects of flue gas emissions on living accommodation having dormer windows in high pitched roofs over the shops.

With the advance of oil-fired central heating and the wider use of oil for small boilers in domestic and commercial premises, new innovations of chimney design and balanced draught systems of combustion, which eliminate chimneys altogether, are becoming more popular. The use of fans, installed in the flues to ensure greater air mixture with the flue gas, appears to be a satisfactory solution to the problem of high chimneys for small installations in commercial and domestic premises. Care has to be taken, however, with the siting of the flue outlets on external walls, but, in general, it would appear that very little risk of nuisance is caused by such plants, due to the refined systems of combustion and air dilution of the waste gases.

COMPLAINTS AND OBSERVATIONS      A total of 45 complaints were received relating to nuisance from smoke, grit and fumes, in addition to the instances of dark smoke previously referred to. Once again, a large proportion of these complaints arose because of bonfires, and it was found necessary on one or two occasions to send circular letters to occupants of groups of properties in neighbourhoods where complaints of persistent nuisance in this respect had arisen. A total of 423 visits were made by inspectors in connection with the complaints, including re-visits and chimney observations.

A petition was also received from 250 residents in the Kennet Side/Albert Road area concerning nuisance from the operation of a new reforming plant at Reading Gas Works. The petition referred to the town planning aspects of the siting of such plant in close proximity to existing premises, and also to the ill effects to the neighbourhood of noise, fume and odour emanating from the plant. As the gas works come under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspector, reference was made to him concerning the question of fume and odour. The noise complaint arose during the operation of a flare stack which burns "off specification gas" consisting mainly of hydrogen. The petition was submitted during the commissioning stage of the plant's first stream, of which there are now two. The situation was being kept under observation at the end of the year.

One other complaint of interest referred to the nuisance caused by fine aluminium-type paint particles being deposited on parked cars on an industrial estate. Upon investigation at surrounding properties, the suspected source of the trouble was traced to paint spray booths using fan extraction which emitted the paint particles at high speed into the



prevailing wind. Upon recommendations from the department, the management of the factory installed fine filters in the outlets from the spray booths to trap the paint particles.

AIR POLLUTION INVESTIGATION      Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration was continued at the three stations in Reading during the year, the instruments used being multi-port volumetric instruments. The average monthly levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations at the three sites are shown in graphic form on page      , whilst yearly figures are summarised in the table below. The results were forwarded to the appropriate department of the Ministry of Technology for assessment in connection with the national survey of air pollution.

There was continued collaboration with the Geography Department of Reading University with respect to air pollution, and I am grateful particularly to Mr. Parry of Reading University for the meteorological data which he has provided.

AVERAGE OF MONTHLY FIGURES  
Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Smoke				Sulphur Dioxide			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bristol & West House	88	71	65	51	151	97	110	134
Corporation Yard	81	67	54	39	72	57	59	52
Southcote Clinic	60	44	36	34	76	59	59	82

In recent years, the general trend nationally in respect of atmospheric pollution readings, has been towards a decrease in smoke concentrations and an increase in the ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide. Average monthly readings at both the Bristol & West House site and the Southcote Clinic site followed this pattern during the year, but the position differed slightly at the Corporation Yard site at Great Knollys Street.

The smoke concentration monthly average readings showed a drop at each of the three sites over the monthly averages for the previous years, there being an appreciable reduction for the months of September, October, November and December. In January, however, the figures for all three sites were higher than those for 1965, which may have been due to the somewhat lower temperatures of January, 1966, compared with January, 1965.

The sulphur dioxide concentrations for the Bristol & West House site and the Southcote Clinic site, showed an increase in pollution compared with the previous year, the pollution levels being high at both these sites in January, which again may be due to the relatively cold January this year. The figures for the Corporation Yard site at

Great Knollys Street showed a reduction in S.O.<sub>2</sub> from the previous year, but some difficulty was experienced at this site, as, upon titration of some samples, the solutions were found to be alkaline in nature instead of the normal acidic. It was found that these periods of alkalinity corresponded to the times of heavy kill at the adjoining abattoirs. This matter was discussed by the appropriate department of the Ministry of Technology at the end of the year and the indication is that ammonia from the abattoirs may be having a neutralising effect on the acid content of the atmosphere.

So far as the Bristol & West House and the Southcote Clinic sites are concerned, it is possible that the increase in the monthly average S.O.<sub>2</sub> readings was, to some extent, due to new development of commercial premises in the town centre, and by a general increase in fuel consumption in the areas over the previous year. It is, of course, an established fact that more refined fuels used industrially and, to a lesser extent, domestically, tend to have higher sulphur contents than the older and more traditional fuels. Yearly increases in pollution levels of sulphur dioxide could therefore be construed to be a direct result of this situation.

#### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The position with regard to smoke control areas at the end of the year was as follows:

No.	Name	Area in Acres	Number of Premises	Stage	Date of operation
1	Coley Park	106	477	Confirmed	June 1st, 1959
2	Broad Street/ Friar Street	15	333	Confirmed	June 1st, 1960
3	Coley Park Extension	45	155	Confirmed	December 1st, 1961
4	Burghfield Road	22	174	Confirmed	November 1st, 1961
5	Old Southcote Lodge	114	81	Confirmed	November 1st, 1961
6	Broad Street/ Mill Lane	29	278	Confirmed	November 1st, 1961
7	Burghfield Road/ Holybrook Crescent	30	44	Confirmed	November 1st, 1961
8	Cockney Hill/ Prospect Park	234	589	Confirmed	November 1st, 1963
9	Southcote	454	1,500	Confirmed	September 1st, 1965
10	Bath Road	290	1,300	Confirmed	November 1st, 1966
11	Tilehurst	520	2,141	Submitted to Health Committee	
Total		1,859	7,072		



The Reading No. 10 Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st November, 1966, and fireplace adaptations were carried out within the area during the year prior to this date.

The cost of smoke control work has shown an upward trend since our first Smoke Control Orders were introduced. In recent times, the cost of adaptation per private property in Area No. 9 was approximately £8. Due to the changes in the fuel situation and the consequent widening in the householder's freedom of choice, the cost per property for the No. 10 Area was approximately £21. The fuel situation will change further as time goes on.

Due to the development of techniques in manufacturing gas from oil and the increasing availability of natural gas supplies, the production of gas coke is falling, and whilst efforts are being made by the National Coal Board and private undertakings to increase supplies of solid smokeless fuels, there will be an increasing trend towards the piped fuels. The grant provisions are being amended accordingly so that the average cost per conversion will be higher, although this may well be offset, to some extent, by the conversion of unsatisfactory appliances in advance of the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

Further difficulty concerning the use of solid smokeless fuel has been caused by the inability of the Gas Council, up to the present, to find a suitable gas ignition appliance for igniting solid smokeless fuel fires with North Sea gas.

A comprehensive programme for the smoke control of the whole of the borough was prepared. There are some 31,000 dwellings and 2,500 other premises still to be covered by smoke control, contained in some 8,000 acres of the borough, and it is hoped that it may be possible soon to step up the rate of progress.

Survey work was completed on Smoke Control Area No. 11, which is situated at Tilehurst and comprises some 520 acres and 2,141 premises. This area, which is the biggest in the borough yet dealt with, was reported to the Health Committee in December, 1966, and will be considered by the Minister early next year.

#### COIN-OPERATED LAUNDERETTES

One or two complaints were received concerning coin-operated launderettes established in the town, relating to nuisance from noise and fumes. Each of the complaints was caused by the operations of the dry cleaning plant within the premises, these plants being customer-operated.

As a result of these complaints, a survey was made of all similar establishments in the town, when there were found to be 13 in operation. Consultations took place with representatives of the companies who install this equipment, concerning the complaints, and also in connection with proposed new establishments.

Following these discussions and consultation with the Technical Division of I.C.I., a standard list of recommendations was drawn up in

respect of these premises, to give guidance on correct operation and control procedure, with a view to obviating any risk of nuisance in both existing premises and the new establishments.

## 4. Nuisances and Work under the Public Health Acts

Some 555 complaints were received by the department from residents in the borough concerning many matters, including the indiscriminate dumping of rubbish in various parts of the town; nuisance from the keeping of domestic animals including chickens; the feral pigeon; fly infestations; overcrowding; housing defects and, of course, noise. Informal notices numbering 1,630 were served for the abatement of nuisances which were not concerned with housing defects, these being referred to in the section under Housing. Many formal notices were also served.

Obstructed and defective sewers and drains were the subject of an increased number of complaints, a total of 545 being received involving some 1,972 properties. In recent years, and no doubt due to the extension of the five-day week, there has been a tendency for more emergency calls to be received at weekends. There were 172 cases, where the owners responsible for clearing the drains, many of whom took advantage of the emergency sections of the Public Health Act, 1961, under which they may request the Corporation to clear and charge for the cost. This has the effect of expediting drain clearance.

The clearance of public sewers, and private drains at the request of owners, was undertaken by the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Building Department, whose work, particularly at weekends, was greatly appreciated by the public.

Although it was hoped to make some arrangement to relieve Public Health Inspectors of some routine drainage duties, it was not found possible because of the inability to appoint suitable alternative staff for this work.

The dumping of rubbish in different parts of the town by irresponsible elements was again apparent. Most of this dumping is done at night when detection is very difficult. Trouble was particularly apparent in the Gipsy Lane area where it has been recommended that post barriers be erected in access roads there to prevent the entry of unauthorised vehicles. Indiscriminate dumping is not only unsightly and detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood, in some instances putrescible matter is included which encourages the breeding of rats and other pests.

Towards the end of the year, a survey was made of the town for the presence of quarries or gravel pit workings which are likely to be dangerous to members of the public. Owners of sites have been requested to erect fencing and take other precautionary measures where these were considered necessary.

Reference has already been made to the complaints about the gas works in connection with which it was necessary to consult with the Alkali Works Inspector. There are a number of other processes in the town subject to registration under the Alkali Acts including brickworks, metallurgical processes and a pigment manufacturer. One process involving the discharge of acid gases, was the subject of complaint during the year from the occupiers of a newly-constructed, tall building adjoining. The restricted site makes alleviation difficult and discussions took place with the factory owners, the Alkali Inspector and the Town Planning department, to see if a satisfactory solution could be found.

**NOISE ABATEMENT**      Complaints numbering 26 relating to nuisance from noise were received and following investigation, action was taken in 23 cases, three cases being unconfirmed. A total of 296 visits were carried out by inspectors in this connection. Three cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Complaints regarding noise appear to fall into two main groups, the community noise complaint where a number of persons complain of noise from one or more specific sources, of which the petition concerning the gas works is a good example, or the individual complaint relating to noise from one household or premises affecting one property or individual only.

In the case of the former, it is sometimes found, after detailed investigation, that it is not possible to confirm that a nuisance does exist. However, irrespective of whether a nuisance has or has not been confirmed after investigation, it is often the case that action to secure some relief for the persons complaining can be obtained on a purely informal basis by the correct approach to the managements concerned.

With the second type of case, it is often found that noise is only one aspect of a neighbour's dispute. In some cases, particularly where machinery is involved, the complaint can be confirmed, but in general however, diplomacy rather than any specific statutory action, brings about the best results in these cases.

Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, the Public Health Inspector has been increasingly placed in the position where he has to act as an arbiter in disputes involving noise. It has necessitated the ability to strike a balance between what one can assess as a nuisance, inasmuch as it affects one's health and general living conditions, and what degree of noise is reasonable taking into consideration the noise source, the particular type of work involved, if any, and the general circumstances and nature of the area. Whilst the Act provides the right for any three or more agreed persons to take action themselves through the Magistrates Court, where complaints have been made to the department, action so far has been left to the local authority.

At the end of the year, a list of recommendations was prepared for issue to industrial and commercial premises in respect of measures to obviate risk of nuisance in connection with machinery for use in factories and the design of new premises.



DISINFESTATION, INSANITARY  
PREMISES AND DISINFECTION

A total of 166 complaints were received relating to infestations of insect pests. These involved some 232 visits and inspections, and appropriate treatment was given. There were 36 cases of bed bugs compared with 44 last year. Two petitions were received from residents in Coley and in the Basingstoke Road areas concerning flies in the districts. The sewage works, refuse tips, water courses and other possible local breeding sources were investigated and appropriate advice was given. It would seem that the climatic conditions in the summer of 1966 were favourable for fly breeding, a form of nuisance which seems to come in cycles. Other insect pests dealt with included cockroaches, fleas, ants and carpet and wood-boring beetles. With the more obscure type of insect the Director of the Museum is particularly helpful in identification of specimens, as a knowledge of insects' habits is essential if proper treatment is to be given.

A number of insanitary premises were dealt with and the Domestic Help Service and Welfare Officers were brought in as necessary. As houses were dealt with by way of slum clearance and redevelopment, nuisance was caused by the use of some unoccupied houses by vagrants and other unauthorised persons. Despite the fact that many properties are secured against trespassers by owners, windows and doors are broken down and the properties used as doss houses. In some cases, fittings, floors and doors are damaged so that, apart from being a nuisance, the houses can become dangerous to children. Where houses were ready to be dealt with, every effort was made by the Borough Surveyor's Department to secure demolition and clearing of the site.

It is pleasing to report that there were no verminous persons for disinfestation treatment. The Common Lodging House was inspected and treated as necessary during the year. A verminous person is a constant hazard to a lodging house where a proportion of the occupants are of an itinerant type. The Salvation Army Officers however keep a careful check on this matter.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Forty eight visits and inspections were made to the Common Lodging House and the premises were treated regularly to guard against possible infestation. There was good liaison with the Salvation Army personnel, who made a commendable endeavour to make the best of the old and worn premises. It is pleasing to be able to report that the new hostel is approaching completion and should be ready for use some time in the new year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Eleven inspections were made following cases of infectious disease, and disinfestation was carried out as necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades established within the borough comprise: one blood drier and one rag and bone dealer. Eight visits were paid and general conditions

associated with the business investigated. Conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory.

**MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**      There was no change in the privately-owned licensed caravan site which is situated in the Scours Lane area.

The Corporation's caravan site at Elm House is operating satisfactorily and the occupants there appreciate the conditions which have been provided by the Corporation and the control which has been exercised in the running of the site. The fact that there is a waiting list of applicants for lots on the site, indicates the demand that still remains for this type of accommodation.

**SWIMMING BATHS**      The six main school baths - four indoor heated baths situated at Reading School, Leighton Park School, St. Joseph's Convent and Kendrick Girls' School - and two outdoor baths at Queen Anne's Girls' School and the Abbey Girls' School, continued in operation; all have automatic filtration and chlorine dosage plants installed.

A number of learner pools continued in use, these being situated at the Caversham Park Primary School, Grove School, the No. IX School, Ashmead School, Southcote Primary School, Coley Primary School, Reading St. John's School, Geoffrey Field School and Grovelands Primary School.

During the year, 38 samples of water were submitted for examination from public swimming baths and 67 from school swimming baths. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

**DRINKING WATER**      Private wells used for drinking purposes or in connection with food trading establishments were visited and 45 samples of water were obtained. Fifteen samples of public mains water were found to be of a satisfactory standard.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**      As far as possible, attention was given by Public Health Inspectors to public conveniences. The convenience adjoining the London Road side of Palmer Park was demolished during the year. Considerable works of repair and maintenance were carried out by the Borough Architect's Department. Certain conveniences are subject to a varying degree of vandalism, which offsets very considerably the real efforts being made by the authority to improve the amenities for the public.



# 5. General

## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered under the Act on the 31st December was 1,869. Despite staff

difficulties, 1,393 inspections were made and 74 accidents were investigated. As a result of routine inspections and visits concerned with the investigation of accidents, it was necessary to deal with a number of cases of inadequate guarding of machinery. As, in one or two instances, defects were found in machinery or equipment in use in various parts of the country, it was necessary to consult with the co-ordinating officer of the Ministry of Labour so that a remedy could be applied on a national scale.

There was continued liaison with the Factories Inspectorate in connection with local authority buildings and with premises associated with factories, and in some instances joint inspections were necessary.

The statistical details relating to the enforcement of the Act is contained in the annual report to the Ministry, the text of which is given below:

TABLE 'A'

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	TOTALS			
	Offices	24	696	120
	Retail shops	42	919	349
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	76	23
	Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	8	171	64
	Fuel storage depots	2	7	10
	(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

TABLE 'B'

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED  
PREMISES

1,393

TABLE 'C'

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE	Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
	(1)	(2)
	Offices	9,056
	Retail shops	7,740
	Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,305
	Catering establishments, open to the public	1,195
	Canteens	106
	Fuel storage depots	42
	TOTAL	19,444
	TOTAL MALES	8,698
	TOTAL FEMALES	10,746

In taking a cross-sectional view of the general inspections made, it was ascertained that, of 270 premises inspected, contraventions were detected in 129 instances. These in the main consisted of one or more of the following:

- (a) failure to display an abstract of the Act, or provide a copy of book O.S.R. 9A;
- (b) failure to display a thermometer;
- (c) failure to provide a first-aid box;
- (d) first-aid box provided - insufficient;
- (e) artificial lighting insufficient;
- (f) ventilation inadequate;
- (g) defective condition of floors;
- (h) defective condition of stairs.

One Certificate of Exemption concerning provisions under section 9 of the Act was granted. Notifiable accidents were reported in 74 instances, none of which was fatal. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the causation was as follows:

- (a) hand tools      ..      ..      ..      ..      ..      5
- (b) falls of persons on or from fixed stairs      ..      12
- (c) falls of persons from ladders, etc.      ..      ..      1

(d) falls of persons on same level .. .. .	6
(c) striking against obstruction .. .. .	11
(f) struck by falling object .. .. .	10
(g) strain through lifting or carrying .. .. .	10
(h) non-power driven machinery .. .. .	1
(i) power driven machinery .. .. .	3
(j) non-power vehicle stationary .. .. .	1
(k) electrical .. .. .	2
(l) scalds .. .. .	2
(m) miscellaneous .. .. .	10

**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**      A total of 195 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to factories, there being 649 on the register. It will be seen from the number of notices served in respect of contraventions, that conditions generally were reasonably satisfactory. Such contraventions as there were, were of a minor nature and were put right by the management when the unsatisfactory conditions were brought to their notice.

The list of outworkers received twice yearly from employers in accordance with section 110 of the Act, returned 55 outworkers who were principally engaged in making wearing apparel. Of these, nine were referred to other local authorities, 46 were in the borough and the premises were visited by the Public Health Inspectors.

All plans of proposed factories and other buildings submitted to the Borough Council for approval under the Planning and Building byelaws, are examined by this department from the point of view of the Factories Act and the Public Health Acts, and as regards potential nuisance. Under the Clean Air Act, information is also required on fuel burning appliances in the planning stage so that we can ensure that the provisions of the Clean Air Act will be complied with.

Attention was paid to the conditions in canteens and kitchens attached to factories in the town, with particular reference to the standard of hygiene, amenities and structural conditions.

The tables below give details of inspections of factories and are the particulars contained in the annual report to the Ministry of Labour and National Service:

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written Notices
Factories without mechanical power	46	31	3
Factories with mechanical power	603	164	20
	649	195	23

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	2
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	4	4	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	17	14	-	9
	23	20	-	11

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are six premises on the register, where filling materials listed in section 32 of the Act are used in the manufacture of bedding and other upholstered articles. Twelve inspections were made of these premises and all samples of filling materials submitted for examination by a prescribed analyst, were reported as satisfactory.

#### THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS, 1964

Three children's nightdresses were submitted for examination during the year and were reported to comply fully with these regulations.

#### CLUBS AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Clubs and places of public entertainment were subject to inspection, although it is not possible to give the attention one would like to these establishments. The arrangement whereby comment is made on the amenities and general public health aspect of clubs and similar premises, before consideration is given to applications for licence by the Licensing Justices, continued satisfactorily. This arrangement ensures that, as far as possible, the health aspects of premises are satisfactory before they come into operation. Except in the case of the special type of premises which have to be registered, action cannot generally be taken under the Food and Drugs Act by the Health Authority until premises are actually occupied.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five licences were issued under the above Act and a number of routine inspections made of the premises, all of which were reasonably satisfactory.

#### RODENT CONTROL - PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

In spite of some staffing difficulties during the year, the work on rodent control was carried out in the same manner as before. For a short period

during the summer months we were unable to deal with wasps nests as the staff were engaged primarily on the treatment of premises for rats or mice.

The methods for dealing with rats and mice have remained unchanged. Our experience with Warfarin for many years has proved it so effective as to justify its continued use. There have been no cases in Reading where rats have developed any immunity towards Warfarin, and in those few cases where mice have shown some resistance, the infestations were completely cleared with the use of a rodenticidal tracking dust containing 20% D.D.T.

There was some evidence of fairly large infestations of rats in two parts of the town, but the use of large quantities of bait and continued surveillance over a period of some two to three weeks brought the infestations under control.

Visits numbering 6,257 were made to premises in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. Altogether, 732 premises were found to be infested by rats and 289 by mice.

The main sewers were treated again during the year. Unfortunately, due to the pressure of other work, the treatment which was in fact started during the autumn, had to be delayed until the new year. The details of the sewer treatment are as follows:

Manholes tested	Manholes showing take
250	39

Warfarin was again used in the manholes, in a bait consisting of pinhead oatmeal with the addition of para-nitrophenol to keep the baits in good condition in the damp atmosphere of the sewers.

The treatment of domestic premises for rat and mice destruction is carried out free of charge, but payment is required for work carried out in business premises. During the financial year 1965/66, the income in respect of this work was £176 compared with £240 for the previous year.

**OTHER PESTS** In addition to the rodent control work carried out by this section, some 140 complaints were investigated concerning wasps, pigeons, squirrels, etc. Of these, 121 were in respect of wasps nests. Payment is required in connection with the work and during the financial year 1965/66, the income was £98, compared with £15 for the previous year.

Some effort was made to control the feral pigeons in the town. A certain amount of trapping has been carried out and, after a licence was granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, a stupefying bait was used in one establishment in the town.

Altogether some 200 pigeons were trapped.



## RODENT CONTROL

PROPERTIES	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
(1) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,208	1
(a) Number found to be infested by rats	722	1
(b) Number found to be infested by mice	283	-
(2) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	978	-
(a) Number found to be infested by rats	10	-
(b) Number found to be infested by mice	6	-

## SEWER MAINTENANCE

No. of manholes tested: 250    No. of manholes showing take: 39

# Housing

I am indebted to Mr. W. V. Smith, ARIBA, Borough Architect, for the following information: In 1966, 800 dwellings, including houses, flats and bungalows were handed over to the Council. Contracts for 57 dwellings and 26 garages at Northumberland Avenue, Whitley, 526 dwellings and 382 garages on Site 8 Whitley, 23 dwellings at The Meadway, Tilehurst and 72 dwellings and 61 garages at Blagdon Road, Whitley, were completed.

Pilot schemes for two types of industrialised houses in three contracts of four houses, seven houses and garages and ten houses and garages were let and completed at Granville Road, Southeote.

The following contracts were let and work started on the various sites.

Nineteen dwellings at Southern Hill. This contract is for five disabled persons' bungalows, with built-in garages, and 14 two-storey flats for aged persons.

Fourteen two-storey flats for aged persons and six garages at Lyndhurst Road.

Sixty dwellings at Windermere Road. Incorporated in this contract are 20 three-bedroomed houses, 24 two-bedroom flats in three-storey blocks, 16 old persons flats in two-storey blocks, then garages integral with three-bedroom houses and 45 garages in separate blocks.

Sixty nine dwellings at Barnsdale Road consisting of 27 three-bedroom houses with integral garages, 42 three-bedroom houses and 42 garages in separate blocks.

Twenty nine dwellings at Parkhurst, made up of 28 old persons flats in two-storey blocks and one three-bedroom house for a warden.

Fourteen dwellings and five garages at Granville Road for old persons in two-storey flats.

Tenders were invited and received in December 1966 for 919 dwellings, six shops, four two-storey car parks for 261 cars and 484 garages at Dee Road estate and details were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Included in this contract are 487 industrialised buildings comprising four one-person flats, 223 houses, 102 three-storey flats and 158 five-storey maisonettes.

# Water

I am indebted to Mr. H. Archer, AMICE, MIWE, Chief Engineer of the Thames Valley Water Board, for the following information: The borough of Reading continues to be supplied with water from wells and boreholes in Pangbourne and from the River Kennet and throughout the year has had ample supplies of water of satisfactory quality.

The well source, yielding a water clear and bright in appearance and of a very high standard of organic and bacterial purity, is given only

precautionary chlorination in the way of treatment.

The River Kennet, in contrast, is greatly affected by rainfall and seasonal conditions, and requires carefully controlled treatment to produce a satisfactory final water.

At the two river works, water is first passed through roughing filters; at Southcote, alum dosing, chlorination and pressure filtration complete the purification process, while at Fobney, slow sand filtration is followed by super chlorination and partial dechlorination.

Water examination is carried out in the Board's laboratory at Berkeley Avenue and the numbers of samples from the Reading area, with typical analysis are set out below:

Sample Point	No. of Samples	Sample Point	No. of Samples
River Kennet, Raw Water	14	Bath Road Reservoir	255
Fobney Filtrates, Unchlorinated	54	Emmer Green Reservoir	2
Fobney Final Water	55	Tower	3
Southcote " "	24	Tilehurst Reservoir	6
Pangbourne Raw Water	31	" Tower	2
" Final Water	40	Distribution System	31

In all, therefore, 517 samples were collected in the area, with the river-derived water leaving Bath Road Reservoir being examined at frequent intervals.

Statistics relating to this service are to be found on pages 91 and 92.

The water is not known to be plumbo-solvent and no tests for lead were carried out. There were no unusual instances of contamination.

The number of houses in the borough, together with other premises having domestic occupation supplied with water by the Board, increased by 625 to 39,198 during the year ended 31st March, 1966. The supply to one of these properties was by means of standpipe, and my records show that there are twelve houses within the borough supplied from wells and taking no supply from the Board's mains.

The average daily consumption per head of population throughout the whole of the area of the Board's area of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1966, was 42.77 gallons for domestic and 13.30 gallons for non-domestic use, a total average of 56.07 gallons per head.

Within the borough, one major capital work - a 16" trunk main from Tilehurst Road to Bath Road - was completed and one other commenced. This was an extension of a 12" main from Rose Kiln Lane southwards down Basingstoke Road and Whitley Wood Lane to the borough boundary and beyond.

RIVER KENNET SOURCE AND PANGBOURNE WELLS AND  
BOREHOLES SOURCE

(Results expressed in parts per million where appropriate)

Chemical	River Kennet Source		Pangbourne Source	
	Raw Water	Final Water	Raw Water	Final Water
Appearance	Slightly opalescent, with a little suspended matter and a slight colour	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen)	Filt. 10	Less than 5	Nil	Nil
Odour	Faint, earthy	Nil	Nil	Faint ehlorinous
Turbidity	14	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	8.0	7.7	6.9	6.9
Free carbon dioxide	1	5	37	37
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	0.13	0.000	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.10	0.045	0.010	0.005
Nitrite (N)	0.015	Absent	Absent	Absent
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. at 27°C	1.05	0.55	0.05	0.02
Iron	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Alkalinity as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	220	220	250	250
Carbonate hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	220	220	250	250
Non-carbonate hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	50	50	45	45
Total hardness	270	270	295	295
Chlorides (Cl)	15.5	16.7	14.2	14.5

Continued

Chemical	River Kennet Souree		Pangbourne Souree	
	Raw Water	Final Water	Raw Water	Final Water
Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	23.5	25	14	14
Nitrate (N)	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.0
Calcium (Ca)	103.5	103.5	116.5	116.5
Magnesium (by diff.)	3	3	1	1
Sodium (Na)	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5
Potassium (K)	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	12	12	15	15
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	0.6	0.4	0.05	0.05
Natural fluoride	Approx. 0.1	Approx. 0.1	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Total dissolved Solids	310	315	350	350
Free chlorine (at works)	-	0.4	-	0.2
<u>Bacteriological</u>				
Colonies develop- ing per ml. on agar in 1 day @ 37°C	2,500	12	1	0
3 days @ 22°C	20,000	15	4	2
<u>Presumptive Coli- form Reaction</u>				
Present in	0.01 mls.	-	-	-
Absent from	0.001 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.
Probable number per 100 mls.	5,000	0	0	0
<u>Bact. Coli (Type 1)</u>				
Present in	0.1 mls.	-	-	-
Absent from	0.01 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.
Probable number per 100 mls.	800	0	0	0



# Collection of Refuse and Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to Mr. K. H. Thorpe, B.Sc.(Eng), AMICE, MI.Mun.E, AMTPI, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following information:

**HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION**      The collection of house refuse has continued on a once weekly basis. Additional collections have been given to special premises such as local hospitals, multi-storey flats, cafes and food shops in the town centre. The service has been maintained by 15 refuse collection vehicles and 70 employees.

The following table shows the quantity of refuse collected, with the total mileage of vehicles engaged on the collection:

Quarter Ended	1966		1965	
	Tons	Miles	Tons	Miles
31st March	12,511	33,838	12,395	35,918
30th June	12,179	38,735	12,120	40,815
30th September	11,919	39,222	11,860	41,302
31st December	12,461	39,255	12,345	41,335
TOTALS	49,070	151,050	48,720	159,370

Trade refuse is collected at the same time as domestic refuse, and at such other times as arranged between the trader and the Corporation. Facilities are available for traders to deliver trade refuse direct to the refuse tip, provided they pay the scheduled charges.

**STREET CLEANSING**      This service has been carried out during daylight by five sweeping gangs, i.e., eight men operating a double beat system, and four men operating a single beat system. The main town centre is swept each night by a sweeping gang, and, in addition, three extra beats have been laid on to ensure that the town centre is kept clean. Roadside bins, though reduced in number, are still being used by the "Beat Men", and are emptied by an allotted vehicle. The electric trucks are also emptied by an allotted vehicle, which visits them between three and four times daily. The refuse from the roadside bins and the electric trucks, is conveyed to the tip for disposal.

The following table shows the quantity of street sweepings collected, and the mileage of the vehicles:

Quarter Ended	1966		1965	
	Tons	Milcs	Tons	Miles
31st Mareh	920	3,237	998	3,907
30th June	880	2,658	896	2,928
30th September	872	2,853	906	2,809
31st December	896	3,249	930	3,876
TOTALS	3,568	11,727	3,730	13,520

The following table shows the comparative tonnage removed during the years 1965/66:

Quarter Ended	1966		1965	
	Tons	Miles	Tons	Miles
31st Mareh	489	1,507	382	1,380
30th June	458	1,269	445	1,220
30th September	562	1,401	554	1,384
31st December	597	1,294	546	1,269
TOTALS	2,106	5,471	1,927	5,253

A total of 17,770 street gulleys were emptied and sealed with fresh water by the meechanically operated vehicle. Sediment tanks, oil separator tanks, etc., are cleared for private traders on a chargeable basis.

**CESSPOOL EMPTYING** All domestic cesspools are emptied by a mechanical cesspool emptying vehicle. Liquid effluent is also taken from tanks situated at certain factories.

**SEWAGE PURIFICATION** The daily volume of sewage received again increased during the year, reaching 9,000,000 gallons per day. Extensions to the main treatment plant are being designed with construction scheduled to begin in 1968.

Difficulties were again experienced with the sludge digestion process but, on this occasion, the main contributory factor was found to be the synthetic detergent content of the sludge. Investigations are still being made into this problem. The increasing quantity of sludge produced strained even further the limited facilities at present available. Construction of the new sludge drying plant is scheduled to eommence in the summer of 1967.

## SEWERAGE

		<u>Private</u>	<u>Corporation</u>
New houses and flats		769	800
Houses not on main drainage 1965	241		
New cesspools - Routh Lane	<u>1</u>		
	242		
Cesspool eliminated	<u>2</u>		
	<u>240</u>		
<u>New sewers to eliminate flooding:</u>			
Surface water sewer Bedford Road			
Foul sewer in Basingstoke Road (with Pumping Station)			
<u>New sewer to serve new development:</u>			
Foul sewer to St. Peter's Avenue			

SWIMMING AND SLIPPER BATHS      The number of persons using the swimming and slipper baths was as follows:

<u>Arthur Hill Bath</u>	
Swimming	244,635
Slipper	4,141
<u>Jesse Terrace - Slipper</u>	10,997
<u>King's Meadow</u>	31,714
<u>Coley</u>	21,825
<u>West Reading Bathing Station</u>	7,200 (estimated)

# Appendix of Statistics for the year 1966

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Table 1. ANALYSIS OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE, ETC.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
SEX	740	686
SOCIAL GROUP		
I	16	21
II	99	117
III	375	313
IV	136	121
V	90	66
Other	24	48
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (1)		
Self employed	53	59
Employee	675	589
No occupation	12	38
ECONOMIC POSITION		
Economically active	292	134
Economically inactive	444	217
Not known	4	335
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (2)		
Retired	434	73
Not applicable	265	47
Housewife		208
Widow		338
Dependant child	41	20
ELECTORAL WARD		
Abbey	41	35
Battle	55	56
Castle	51	44
Caversham	60	45
Christchurch	59	50
Katesgrove	47	58
Minster	92	72
Norcot	45	61
Park	66	70
Redlands	70	51
Thames	39	57
Tilehurst	70	55
Whitley	45	32
PLACE OF DEATH		
Own home	319	294
Royal Berkshire Hospital	109	88
Battle Hospital	104	122
Other chronic sick hospitals	150	111
Sanatorium	3	-
Mental hospital	8	3
Part III accommodation	16	27
Nursing home	2	8
Maternity home	-	-
Other	29	33
ADDRESS AT DEATH		
Inside borough	616	604
Outside borough	124	82



Table 2. CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH (Registrar-General's Return)

	CAUSE OF DEATH	All ages	All ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE IN YEARS																										
			All ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1-4			5-14			15-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65-74			75 and over		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
2	Tuberculosis, Other ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Syphilitic Disease ...	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
4	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Measles ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	33	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	8		
11	" " Lung, Bronchus ...	50	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	13	3	21	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	
12	" " Breast ...	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
13	" " Uterus ...	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1		
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	130	72	58	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	12	9	13	12	24	15	18	19	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-		
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	Diabetes ...	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	179	78	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
18	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	294	183	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43		
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	27	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	18	2	47	5	67	33	47	71	71	67	
20	Other Heart Disease ...	135	52	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		
21	Other Circulatory Disease ...	45	27	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26		
22	Influenza ...	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
23	Pneumonia ...	149	72	77	2	-	8	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38		
24	Bronchitis ...	63	45	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13		
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	8	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	Congenital Malformations ...	9	4	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	112	47	65	11	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	3	5	4	1	6	11	8	7	10	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
34	All Other Accidents ...	35	17	18	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
35	Suicide ...	18	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
36	Homicide and Operation of War ...	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
TOTALS		1,398	727	671	15	10	12	4	6	6	7	-	13	3	7	10	12	15	61	28	131	69	210	155	253	371	624	624	624	624	624	624	624	624	

Table 3. INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES SINCE 1916

Year	Population	No. of Births	Birth rate/ 1,000 population	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality			Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate/ 1,000 Population
								Sepsis	Others	Rate/1,000 Births		
1916	92,563	1,794	19.38	145	80.8	-	-	4	-	2.2	1,230	14.46
1917	91,936	1,420	15.44	140	98.6	-	-	3	4	4.9	1,172	14.21
1918	92,320	1,582	17.14	115	72.7	-	-	3	4	4.4	1,317	15.98
1919	95,175	1,593	16.7	109	68.4	-	-	1	3	2.5	1,091	11.9
1920	95,387	2,278	24.8	152	66.7	-	-	4	7	3.9	1,016	11.04
1921	92,274	1,892	20.4	114	60.2	-	-	-	1	0.5	1,069	10.7
1922	92,990	1,729	18.5	109	63.04	-	-	-	2	1.16	1,135	12.2
1923	93,160	1,705	18.3	88	51.6	-	-	3	8	6.4	1,036	11.12
1924	93,680	1,603	17.1	86	53.6	-	-	-	5	3.1	1,006	10.7
1925	93,910	1,509	16.07	85	56.3	-	-	2	5	4.6	1,042	11.12
1926	93,290	1,624	17.6	83	50.5	-	-	4	1	3.0	1,139	12.2
1927	94,890	1,456	15.3	62	42.5	-	-	1	2	2.0	1,165	12.3
1928	97,190	1,489	15.48	80	53.6	-	-	4	6	6.7	1,147	11.9
1929	97,050	1,446	14.9	75	50.5	-	-	1	3	2.8	1,373	14.1
1930	97,050	1,404	14.4	77	54.8	-	-	-	3	2.1	1,114	11.4
1931	97,149	1,477	15.1	66	44.6	-	-	1	3	2.7	1,169	12.0
1932	97,636	1,396	14.3	77	55.2	-	-	1	5	4.29	1,253	12.8
1933	98,950	1,380	13.9	87	63.0	-	-	1	4	2.9	1,370	13.6
1934	99,250	1,414	14.25	58	41.02	-	-	3	1	2.8	1,183	11.9
1935	99,600	1,475	14.8	76	51.5	-	-	2	1	1.9	1,230	12.3
1936	100,000	1,436	14.3	73	51.0	-	-	1	2	2.1	1,275	12.8
1937	100,200	1,581	15.8	79	49.7	-	-	-	3	1.8	1,306	13.0
1938	100,400	1,582	15.7	60	39.9	-	-	1	6	4.4	1,259	12.5
1939	100,600	1,564	15.5	79	50.5	-	-	1	5	3.9	1,327	13.2
1940	114,600	1,725	15.0	88	51.0	-	-	-	1	0.5	1,606	14.1
1941	124,800	1,913	15.3	113	59.0	-	-	2	5	3.7	1,532	12.2
1942	117,800	1,833	15.0	70	38.2	-	-	1	1	1.1	1,298	11.0
1943	113,000	1,925	17.03	83	43.1	-	-	1	4	2.6	1,385	12.2
1944	111,340	2,139	19.2	87	40.7	-	-	-	4	1.8	1,311	12.0
1945	108,830	2,066	18.8	98	47.4	-	-	1	3	1.9	1,400	12.8
1946	111,340	2,226	20.0	98	44.0	-	-	-	2	0.89	1,382	12.4
1947	112,960	2,533	22.4	89	35.1	-	-	-	2	0.77	1,395	12.3
1948	114,500	2,100	17.88	71	34.6	-	-	2	2	1.9	1,311	11.45

Table 3. INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES SINCE 1916  
continued:

Year	Population	No. of Births	Birth rate/ 1,000 population	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality			Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate/ 1,000 Population
								Sepsis	Others	Rate/1,000 Births		
1949	115,500	1,873	16.26	47	26.2	21.42	36.57	-	1	0.52	1,260	10.93
1950	115,770	1,761	15.21	46	26.1	22.75	38.84	-	-	-	1,344	11.61
1951	115,100	1,833	15.93	52	28.95	20.19	34.91	-	1	0.55	1,402	12.18
1952	115,800	1,772	15.30	40	23.19	26.52	34.98	-	-	-	1,285	11.09
1953	117,700	1,714	14.56	33	19.70	22.75	32.67	-	3	1.75	1,255	10.66
1954	118,300	1,678	14.18	49	29.20	17.28	33.39	-	1	0.58	1,246	10.53
1955	118,100	1,695	14.35	40	23.60	23.00	37.48	-	-	-	1,358	11.5
1956	117,900	1,765	14.97	32	18.13	18.00	30.01	-	-	-	1,348	11.43
1957	118,100	1,818	15.39	38	20.90	25.20	38.07	-	1	0.54	1,273	10.78
1958	117,900	1,974	16.74	43	21.78	19.86	34.26	-	-	-	1,255	10.64
1959	118,200	1,981	16.76	38	19.18	20.28	31.16	-	-	-	1,400	11.84
1960	118,110	2,064	17.48	42	20.35	17.14	29.52	-	1	0.48	1,306	11.06
1961	121,040	2,190	18.09	40	18.26	15.29	25.63	-	-	-	1,393	11.51
1962	121,420	2,210	18.20	45	20.36	19.52	31.06	-	1	0.44	1,508	12.42
1963	121,450	2,330	19.18	45	19.31	22.24	30.21	-	-	-	1,484	12.22
1964	123,310	2,522	20.45	55	21.81	17.15	32.74	-	-	-	1,278	10.36
1965	124,470	2,475	19.88	51	20.61	17.86	30.95	-	1	0.40	1,352	10.86
1966	125,230	2,521	20.13	41	16.26	16.39	24.19	-	3	1.17	1,398	11.16

Table 4. INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Clinic	No. Sessions 1 week	No. Sessions	Attendances			Total attend- ances	Average attend- ing
			Under 1 year	1-2	2-5		
Elm Park Hall	3	151	4,199	1,019	600	5,818	39
Tilehurst	2	98	3,624	1,403	881	5,908	60
Star Lane	2	100	2,921	726	394	4,041	40
Whitley	2	99	2,928	629	305	3,862	39
Tynedale Free Church Hall	1	51	1,094	340	205	1,639	32
West Memorial Institute	2	100	3,485	972	596	5,053	51
Park Institute	2	96	3,103	964	484	4,551	47
Emmer Green	1	51	1,396	506	454	2,356	46
Southcote	2	100	3,098	760	720	4,578	46
Norcot	2	98	1,585	528	356	2,469	25
Coley	2	99	2,148	526	223	2,897	29

Table 5. INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES SINCE 1953

Year	No. Sessions	New attendances under 1 year	Total attendances
1953	716	1,291	39,694
1954	804	1,427	40,972
1955	845	1,496	39,105
1956	895	1,658	41,356
1957	887	1,686	41,494
1958	910	1,856	40,395
1959	895	1,774	39,207
1960	912	1,827	38,000
1961	905	1,962	39,445
1962	917	1,984	38,861
1963	919	2,033	36,116
1964	1,030	2,225	41,313
1965	1,048	2,167	43,012
1966	1,043	2,332	43,172



Table 6. IMMUNISATION FIGURES

CLINIC	SESSIONS	No. of children who completed a course of immunisation against	DIPHTHERIA	DIPHTHERIA & WHOOPING COUGH	WHOOPING COUGH	TETANUS	DIPHTHERIA & TETANUS	DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS	POLIOMYELITIS	QUADRILIN	No. of children who received a reinforcing injection against	DIPHTHERIA	DIPHTHERIA & WHOOPING COUGH	WHOOPING COUGH	TETANUS	DIPHTHERIA & TETANUS	DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS	POLIOMYELITIS	QUADRILIN	TOTALS
Grovelands	13		-	-	-	20	9	66	75	-		6	-	-	-	73	52	71	-	372
Whitley	33		-	-	-	32	11	176	280	-		5	2	-	-	53	114	327	-	1000
Tilehurst	26		-	-	-	27	4	88	122	-		5	-	-	-	83	113	67	-	509
Caversham (Queen's Rd)	13		-	-	-	16	6	57	88	-		6	-	-	1	50	53	52	-	329
School (Queen's Rd)	26		-	-	-	37	20	122	169	-		6	1	-	-	78	93	77	-	603
Southcote	24		-	-	-	18	-	102	131	-		2	-	-	-	128	89	95	-	565
Emmer Green	13		-	-	-	14	2	47	49	-		5	-	-	-	35	60	42	-	254
Norcot	13		-	-	-	15	-	60	76	-		-	-	-	-	52	58	51	-	312
Coley	13		-	-	-	6	1	69	73	-		1	2	-	-	45	46	53	-	296
Carried out by General Practitioners			-	-	-	15	9	1197	1230	45		-	1	-	9	187	633	494	30	3850
TOTALS			-	-	-	200	62	1984	2293	45		36	6	-	10	784	1311	1329	30	8090

Table 7. VACCINATION FIGURES

Clinic	Sessions	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total	
Grovelands	13	10	47	3	5	12	12	9	98	(17)
Whitley	25	34	41	10	7	18	5	3	118	(1)
Tilehurst	26	-	2	-	27	77	14	5	125	(34)
Caversham (Queen's Rd)	13	-	4	-	2	12	3	3	24	(3)
School (Queen's Rd)	26	1	-	-	3	27	8	2	39	(2)
Southcote	24	28	63	3	13	15	7	14	143	(25)
Emmer Green	13	-	-	1	2	31	2	1	37	
Norcot	13	-	-	-	3	40	2	2	47	(2)
Coley	13	-	-	-	3	11	4	4	22	(5)
Carried out by General Practitioners		5	11	14	34	524	175	116	879	(58)
TOTALS		78	168	31	99	767	232	169	1534	(147)

Figures in parentheses denote re-vaccination

Table 8. PREMATURE BIRTHS  
(as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area)

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1966															PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS
Weight at birth	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				Born		
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			In hos- pital	At home or in a nursing home	
		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days			
1. 2lb. 3oz or less	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	
2. Over 2lb. 3oz up to and including 3lb. 4oz	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
3. Over 3lb. 4oz up to and including 4lb. 6oz	23	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	
4. Over 4lb. 6oz up to and including 4lb. 15oz	24	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	
5. Over 4lb. 15oz up to and including 5lb. 8oz	44	2	-	-	36	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	
6. Total	103	7	4	-	48	2	-	-	8	1	-	-	21	-	

Table 9. CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total 1 month and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	7	7
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3
Congenital malformations	1	2	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	1	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	1	19
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	20	5	1	-	26	9	5	1	1	16	42

Table 10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CASES  
AND DEATHS

Year	Population	No. cases notified		Notification Rate/ 100,000 Pop.		No. Deaths		Death Rate/ 1,000 Population	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1940	114,600	117	30	102.09	26.18	74	18	0.66	0.16
1945	108,830	119	16	109.34	14.69	60	12	0.55	0.11
1950	115,700	143	10	123.52	8.64	39	3	0.34	0.03
1955	118,100	131	7	110.92	5.92	9	1	0.07	0.01
1960	118,110	68	7	57.57	5.93	7	-	0.06	-
1965	124,470	47	10	37.76	8.03	4	-	0.03	-
1966	125,230	32	8	25.55	6.39	8	-	0.06	-



Table 11. TUBERCULOSIS. SUMMARY OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

	M. M. R.	Contact	Odelca	Direct Consultation	Hospitals	Other Sources	TOTALS
<u>RESPIRATORY TUB.</u>							
Primary Tub.							
Positive							
Negative		2			1		3
Pleural Effusion:							
Positive		1		2	3		6
Negative							
Pulmonary Tub:							
R. B. 1	2	1	3		2		8
R. B. 2		1	4				5
R. B. 3					5	1	6
R. A. 1	1	1	2				4
R. A. 2			2		1		3
<u>TOTAL RESP. TUB.</u>	3	6	11	2	12	1	35
<u>NON-RESP. TUB.</u>	1				6	1	8
<u>TOTAL TUB. CASES</u>	4	6	11	2	18	2	43

Table 12. SOURCE AND TYPE OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS,  
BOTH NOTIFIED AND OBSERVATION CASES

	M. M. R.	Contact	Odelca	School Health Serv.	Direct Consult.	Hospitals	Other Sources	TOTALS	Trans. from other areas
<u>RESPIRATORY TUB.</u>									
Primary Tub.									
Positive									
Negative		4				1		5	
Apparently healed	3	3	1	2		1		9	
Pleural Effusion:									
Positive		1			1	4		6	
Negative		1	1					2	3
Pulmonary Tub:									
Positive	2	2	8			7	1	20	13
Negative	1	1	5			1		8	2
Arrested	7	1	19		8	4	1	40	6
Observation	4		2					6	
<u>TOTAL RESP. TUB.</u>	17	13	36	2	9	17	2	96	24
<u>NON-RESP. TUB.</u>	1	1	1		1	5	1	10	1
<u>TOTAL TUB. CASES</u>	18	14	37	2	10	22	3	106	25

Table 13. READING PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

Informal Patients                      Detained Patients

	Under 16 years		16-64 years		65 and over years		Under 16 years		16-64 years		65 and over years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fair Mile Hospital	-	1	92	141	12	54	-	-	20	44	10	6
Borocourt Hospital	6	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Smith Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayland Hospital	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. READING PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

Informal Patients                      Detained Patients

	Under 16 years		16-64 years		65 and over years		Under 16 years		16-64 years		65 and over years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fair Mile Hospital	-	-	97	165	16	53	-	-	4	14	1	-
Borocourt Hospital	6	3	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Wayland Hospital	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Table 15. NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER 1966

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over				16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
1 Total number		1	101	197	5	8		1	5	9	2		126	81	49	41	40	55	721
2 Attending training centre		1	8	8	1									4	34	31	22	21	130
3 Awaiting entry to training centre															1				1
4 Receiving home training																			
5 Awaiting home training																			
6 Resident in L.A.home/hostel																			
7 Awaiting residence in L.A.home/hostel																			
8 Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels				1															1
9 Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household															1				1
10 Attending day hospitals			3	6							1				7	3	2	2	25
Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10			3	4		2				3						1	3	10	26
(a) suitable to attend a training centre																			
(b) others			87	178	4	6		1	5	6	1		126	76	6	6	13	22	537

Table 16. NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over				Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
1. Number of persons in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care															6	8	1	2	17
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care						1							1			1	2	8	13
(c) Total						1							1		6	9	3	10	30
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)																			
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals					2	3									7	3		2	17
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation						3													3
(c) Elsewhere															6	1		1	8
(d) Total					2	6									13	4		3	28



Table 17. NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
(a) General practitioners			61	79								1					141
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment			47	71			1	1			1	3					124
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment		2	22	37				2				1	2	1		1	68
(d) Local education authorities											10	2	3				15
(e) Police and courts			12	6							1						19
(f) Other sources			16	33			1	1			3	2	4	2			62
(g) Total		2	158	226			2	4			15	9	9	3		1	429

Table 18. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified										
	At all ages	Age Groups									
		Under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and over	Unknown
Scarlet Fever	35	1	2	8	21	1	2	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	12	1	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	670	22	175	208	248	5	6	3	2	3	-
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post-Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Peurperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid fevers (excluding paratyphoid)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 18 (continued)

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified										
	At all ages	Age Groups									
		Under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and over	Unknown
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	15	-	4	2	4	2	-	3	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	32	-	-	-	3	1	7	6	14	1	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	-
TOTALS	788	24	187	221	278	9	19	19	20	8	3







